REGISTERED No. 70—1872.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,493.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1873. Subscription in Advance { For a Year .....Rs. 42 / For Six Months. ...Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, *in advance*	Rs. 42
Half Year „	„ 24
Three Months „	„ 14
One Month „	„ 5

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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	„ 2 8
Third do	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

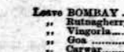
For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ASSYRIA, 1,494 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander E. H. Howell, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 22nd February 1873, at 4 P.M.

Feb. 1873.		March 1873
Leave BOMBAY 22	Leave Tuticorin	2
„ Ratnagherry 23	„ Colombo	3
„ Vingorla 23	„ Galle	4
„ Goa 24	„ Negapatam	7
„ Carwar 24	„ Pondicherry	8
„ Mangalore 25	„ Madras	10
„ Cannanore 26	„ Coconada	12
„ Tellicherry 26	„ Vizagapatam	13
„ Calicut 27	„ Bimlipatam	13
„ Beypore 28	„ Coopanipore	14
„ Cochin 28	„ False Point	15
„ Alleppy 28	Arrive CALCUTTA	17

The British India Steam Navigation Company's Steamers will call at Goa regularly for the next three months.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

M.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship CASHMERE, 1,028 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 14th February 1873, at noon.

Feb. 1873.		March 1873.
Leave POMBAY 14	Leave BUSHEH	6
„ Kurrachee 18	Arrive Fao	5
„ Gundur 19	„ Bushire	7
„ Muscat 23	„ Mandvie	10
„ Bunder Abbas 23	„ Linga	12
„ Linga 25	„ Bunder Abbas	14
„ Bushire 26	„ Muscat	16
„ Kuwet 27	„ Gundur	18
„ Fao ..... March 1	„ Kurrachee	21
Arrive BUSHEH 2	„ BOMBAY	24

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, commencing from the 27th October 1872.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R. Hendrason, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 21st February 1873, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE 15TH FEBRUARY POSITIVELY.

The New Steamer TYNE, 1,440 Tons, 200 H.P., Nominal. She made the passage from England to Bombay in 27 steaming days. Her Cabin accommodation consists of a Saloon on deck, handsomely fitted, for 26 First-class Passengers, and she will carry a STEWARDESS.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To Suez ..... Rs. 307
To Liverpool ..... Rs. 500

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate rates.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

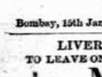
Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co., Bombay.

FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 15th January 1873.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ON OR ABOUT THE 15TH FEBRUARY.



M. S. JOSEPH HEALD and New and Powerful Steam-ship H , 2,240 tons. This fine Steamer has accommodation of a superior description with cabins on Deck, and is fitted with a Ladies' Saloon, Smoking-room, Bath-rooms, Ice-House and Punkahs. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FIRST CLASS TO LIVERPOOL, Rs 500,

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be had on board at moderate prices.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

VIA SUEZ CANAL,

TO LEAVE 15TH FEBRUARY POSITIVELY.

CALLING AT MALTA.

THE new Steamer SOUTH TYNE, 1,519 Tons, 140 Horse Power, classed 100 A 1 at Lloyd's, built in 1871, specially for the East India Trade, with Cabins on deck having accommodation for Twenty Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To Liverpool	£50
„ Suez	£30
„ Malta	£40

Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM and Co.

FINLAY, MUIR, & Co.,

Bombay, 27th January 1873. Agents.

"WILSON" LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE fine new Steamer VIRAGO, 1,800 Tons, 250 H.P. (nom.), will be despatched about end of February, has excellent accommodation for First-class Passengers only, and will carry a SURGEON and STEWARDESS. Rates of Passage Money, exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on Board.

TO LIVERPOOL.....Rs. 500.

To be followed by the URBINO about 12th March, and other Steamers. For Passage apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 11th February 1873.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA and on the 24th, BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£8	£4
Suez	22	15	8	9
Port Said	23	24	8	9-10
Alexandria	23	25	8	10
Messina	50	34	8	14
Naples	50	34	8	14
Leghorn	50	34	8	14
Genoa	50	34	8	14
Marseilles(transhipment at Genoa)	55	38	8	14-10

Including Food. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay :—

INDIA, on SATURDAY, 1st March 1873.
ASIA, on TUESDAY, 1st April 1873.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Handbooks of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 6th November 1871.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. ATHELSTANE, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and counter-signature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Bunders.

KING & Co.,
Agents s.s. Athelstane.

7th February 1873.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 17th February, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s CATHAY, (2,983 tons, and 500 H.P.) Captain R. J. Dundas, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 2 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 25th February, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. DECCAN, (3,128 tons and 600 H.P.,) Capt. William Soames, R.N.R., will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 22nd February.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N. COMPANY.

NOTICE.

ALTERATION OF SAILING DATES.

VIA THE CANAL.

The following or other FIRST CLASS SHIPS will SAIL on the undermentioned dates for SOUTHAMPTON, via the CANAL :—

HINDOSTAN	3,113 Tons	600 H.P.,	on 3rd March.
PESHAWUR	3,782 „	600 „	on 17th „
AUSTRALIA	3,648 „	670 „	on 31st „
KHEDIVE	3,742 „	600 „	on 14th April.
CATHAY	2,983 „	500 „	on 28th „
DECCAN	3,128 „	600 „	on 12th May.

FARE.

First Class	Rs. 660
Second Class	„ 360

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 3 Rampart Row, 25th January 1873.

HOMEWARD PASSAGE AGENCY.

KING, KING & Co.,
6, CHURCH LANE, BOMBAY,

EAST INDIA ARMY AND CIVIL SERVICE AGENTS,

ENGAGE PASSAGES by the P. & O. Co.'s and Canal Steamers, without charge for Commission. Receive, Ship, and Insure BAGGAGE.

Grant Debentures under London Houses at current Bank rates. Furnish Sovereigns and CIRCULAR NOTES.

Draw PAY to date of departure and settle FUND and OTHER ALLOWANCES.

LONDON.
HENRY S. KING & Co., 65 Cornhill, and 45 Pall Mall.

SOUTHAMPTON. LIVERPOOL.
KING, SEYMOUR & Co. KING, BAILLIE & Co.

CALCUTTA.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE AND COMPANY, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of an Assortment of New, just unpacked, Fancy, and Miscellaneous Goods, recently imported from Europe, at the Shop No. 14, Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the Old Secretariat Office.

Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on account of the Consignees, on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, the 18th, 19th, and 20th day of February, at 1 P.M. each day, at the above named shop, a large assortment of new, fancy and miscellaneous goods, consisting of best English double plate lamp, solar and bed side lamps, Wrymouth, Pelham and lady's bridles, snaffle head and reins, covered buckles, martingales, fancy leather fronts, snaffles, chiffney, Pelhams, hunting and jog bits, leather dog collars, felloe hames, kersey, knee caps, whip socks, rein holders, cotton and woollen girths, bone, gut, and thread jockey and buggy whips, corkscrews, fancy leather pocket-books, velvet, sofa and other rugs and rich carpets, several nests of metallic painted parrot, and bird cages, wire rat trap, shoe and cloth brushes, gilt clocks and timepieces under domes and stands, oil paintings in gilt frames, Bohemian glass vases, toilet sets, albums, purses, pocket-holders, maple gilt family photographic frames, marble clocks and figures, cards of various fancy boxes, soft and hard canvas for working, children socks, Harvard's cloth shirts, gentlemen's gauze Guernsey under-shirts, 40 and 36 inches silk umbrellas, several dozens of flannel shirts, large and small size bathing towels, worked sofa cushions and slippers, suits of Russian duck clothings, gilt jewellery comprising lock to, brooches, carrings, watch chains, necklaces, charms, fingerrings, bracelets, imitation pearls, gold Albert chains with lockets, spare gold fancy lockets, pearl necklaces &c., a case of white sheeting cloth 72 inches wide by Horocks Miller, fancy toilet transparent and petroleum gas, coloured earthen hooves and dogs heads, imitation games, riding whips, walking sticks, ladies' and gentlemen's elastic garters, and numerous other articles of varie description.

No Catalogues are issued and the articles will be on inspection four days previous to the day of sale.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 13th February 1873.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

By direction of Rahma and Noami, daughters of Yacoob Seema Nissim, deceased, who by an order of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in Suit No. 411 of 1867, wherein the said Rahma was plaintiff and Eliseo Joshua Ariadia and others executors of the late Yacoob Seema Nissim, deceased, were defendants, were declared beneficially entitled as the sole surviving heirs of the said Yacoob Seema Nissim, deceased, to the immoveable estate situate in the Bombay left by the said Yacoob Seema Nissim, deceased, which estate inter alia comprised the following immoveable properties.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction to be held at the respective premises, on THURSDAY, the 13th day of February 1873, the properties respectively assessed under No. 5 in Military Square, Fort; and on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of February the property assessed under No. 3 in Meadow Street. The auction sale will take place at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of each day.

PARTICULARS.

LOT 2.

All that piece or parcel of ground, with the messuage or tenement thereon, situated in Military Square, in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba in the City of Bombay, bearing assessment No. 5, the ground thereof measuring about two hundred and sixty-three square yards and six-ninths of another square yard, and bounded on the east side by the property of Solomon Ezekiel and Silas Sassoon, on the west side by the Rutherfield Street, on and towards the north side by the Military Square, and on and towards the south side by another property of the said Rahma and Noami, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of Rahma and Isaac Dawood.

LOT 3.

And also all that piece or parcel of ground, with the messuage or tenement thereon, situated in Meadow Street, in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, in the City of Bombay, bearing the assessment No. 3, the ground thereof measuring about four hundred and ninety-three square yards and three-ninths of another square yard, and bounded on the east side thereof by Meadow Street, on the west side by another property of the said Rahma and Noami, on the north side by the property of Dadabhoy Cowasjee and Sons, on the south side by the property of Colonel Keatinge, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Mr. J. Harrington, late Municipal Storekeeper, and are now in the occupation of Mr. Khunderao Morojee and others.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. BENNETT and Co., the Auctioneers, or the undersigned.

C. TYABJEE,
Vendor's Solicitor.

AUCTION SALE OF COWPEN HARTLEY COALS.

On SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Frere Bunder :—

Landed ex Ship Alice Buck.

4 0 Tons more or less Cowpen Hartley Coals landed damaged, ex Alice Buck, to be sold on account of the concerned—

Terms, net Cash on weight delivered and delivery to be taken within 5 days of date of sale.

AUCTION SALE.—Neat and modern Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelainware, &c., at the Victoria Gardens, Byculla.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 13th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at their residence, as the above mentioned place, the handsome household furniture, &c., the property of Dr. W. Gray and Dr. I. B. Lyon, the same comprises, rich cut hollow stem glassware, handsome dinner, breakfast and dessert services, best plated ware, such as a set of dish covers containing 4, hotwater curry dishes, cruet, pickle and egg stands, tea tray, waiter, a set of electro-plated spoons and forks, for 12 persons, table and piano candlesticks, cutlery, &c., handsome cy carved blackwood furni ure, such as round dining table for 8 persons, square breakfast ditto, sideboard, dumb waiter, dining-room chairs, whatnots, circular, pier and sofa tables, easy and drawing-room chairs, half-backed sofas, handsome Brussel's carpet, teapoys, bronze and plated single and double light hanging argand lamps, writing table, camp cots, reclining sofas, dressing and washing tables, toilet glasses, chest of drawers, glass-door cupboards, dispense articles, cooking utensils, books, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

A handsome English-built circular glass fronted Miniature Brougham, with a handsome Bay Australian Horse and a set of English plated mounted single harness.

On account of the Shipper.

An English-made full size Billiard Table, with Balls, Cues, &c., by Abbott and Nicholls of Bristol.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, best Plated Glass and Porcelainware, &c., at Bandora Hill.

On SUNDAY, the 16th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction at the above mentioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, &c., the property of James Dickson, Esq., the same comprises, thin stem glassware, breakfast service, cutlery, &c., richly carved blackwood seasoned furniture, such as set of dining table in 4 pieces with round ends to form a circular table, sideboard, American dining-room chairs, circular and pier tables, easy chairs, conversation couches, teakwood writing table, bronze and plated single and double light hanging argand lamps, teapoys, screens, horned hatstand, cane chairs, iron bedstead, Cleopatra couches, dressing and washing tables, toilet glasses, clothes press, single and double barrell rifles and gun, cooking stove, dispense articles, set of English brass mounted single harness, books, choice plants, &c., &c.

No Catalogues and the property is now on view.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

JUST LANDED.

An invoice of superior English-made plated and brass mounted single and double Harness by William Middlemore.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 13th February 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 13th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece-Goods, Twist, &c., &c.

20 Bales Grey Shirtings.
11 „ Grey Jaconets.
5 Cases Silk Bordered Dhooties.
7 „ Colored Prints.
2 „ Grey Dhooties.
4 „ White Lappets.
2 Iron Stoves for 20 and 120 persons, by Williams S. Adams and Sons.

On account and at the risk of Rughoonathjee Tarachund—
6 Cases 900 pieces White Tanjib.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 13th February 1873.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO. 40, Meadow Street.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 13th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 3 o'clock P.M., at their Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 40.

On account and risk of Dhurumsey Narronjee and Nensey Toolseydass—
B W—1396-188—5 Cases Cotton Sarries.
On account of Mooraijee Hurry—
H C—R—47—1 Case White Ground Prints.
On account of Rahimbhoy Memonjee—
H C & C.—2713-122—10 Cases Ultramarine.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 13th February 1873.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of Handsome Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Porcelainware, a Mahogany Slate Bagatelle Table, &c., at No. 27, Elphinstone Circle, opposite the Opium warehouse.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 14th instant, sale commencing at or about 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction, at the above place, the handsome household furniture, &c., of R King Williams, Esq., the same comprising neat cut glass ware, dinner and breakfast services, plated spoons and forks, curry dishes, cruet stand, cutlery and neatly carved blackwood furniture, comprising drawing-room, dining, pier, dressing and washing tables, teapys, drawing-room, arm and with arm chairs, sofa couches, chest of drawers, campcot with beds, pillow, dressing glass, clothes press, sideboard, chiffonier, hatstand, a mahogany slate bagatelle table with cues and balls complete, plated hanging argand lamps, dispense and cookroom furniture and utensils, garden pots, &c.

No catalogue, and the property will be on view from to-day, Thursday, the 13th inst.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 11th February 1873.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY MEDICAL MISSION.—The ANNUAL MEETING will be held in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, on FRIDAY, the 14th instant, at 5-15 P.M.

G. W. OLDHAM, Capt., R. E., Secretary.

DIAMOND RING LOST.—A Lady who was at the Opening Cruise of the Bombay Yacht Club on TUESDAY EVENING, lost a Ring set with eight or nine small Diamonds, it is supposed in the steam launch which left the s.s. HINDOSTAN for Apollo Bunder about eleven o'clock.

Any one returning it to the Manager *Bombay Gazette* will receive a Reward.

A GENTLEMAN residing in one of the pleasantest houses in Middle Colaba will be happy to SHARE the ACCOMMODATION with ONE or TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN. Address N., care of the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WANTED, a CLERK who has some experience in Accounts. Salary Rs. 30 per month.—Apply to C. D., *Bombay Gazette* Office.

HOT MINCED MUTTON PIES, at BAPTY'S SHOP, opposite the *Gazette* Office, daily from 1 to 3 P.M. Price (Cash) 4 as. each.

BAPTY'S CABIN and SHIP BISCUITS are unequalled in India for excellence of quality and lowness of price.

BAPTY'S FRESH KILN-DRIED FLOUR, in tins, warranted to keep good twelve months, is better and cheaper than any imported flour.

BOMBAY RACES.

GRAND STAND SEASON TICKETS NOW READY FOR SALE, AT JAFFER SULEMAN & Co.'s.

An early application is necessary, as only a limited number of Tickets will be issued, and they are already in great demand.

INDIAN TEAS

Of the new Season's—1872-73—gathering.

Choice selections of the fine Teas of

The Kousanie Tea Company, Limited,

Just received.

Souchong and Kousanie Mixture.

Cash Rs. 4.	Packet of 2 lbs.	Credit Rs. 4-8
„ „ 9-8	Box of 5 lbs.	„ „ 10-8

Hyson and Orange Pekoe.

Cash Rs. 2-4	Packet of 1 lb.	Credit Rs. 2-8

Wholesale and Retail Agents,
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

LONDON MEDICAL HALL.

The DISPENSING CHARGES of this Establishment are 30 per Cent. lower than those of any other European House in India.

ACCURACY !

ECONOMY !

DISPATCH !

ROSS AND COMPANY,

5, MEDOWS STREET,

BOMBAY.

STILL RHENISH WINES.

Imported from the Company's Agency at Coblentz.

Hocks.

	Quarts. Cash.	Credit.	Pints. Cash.	Credit.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
JOHANNISBERGER ..... per doz.	45 0	50 0		
RUDESHEIMER ..... „	36 0	40 0	19 0	21 0
LIEBFRAUMILCH ..... „	35 0	40 0	19 0	21 0
MARCOBRUNNER ..... „	30 0	34 0	17 0	19 0
SUPERIOR OLD STEINWEIN (Glass Jugs) ..... „	27 0	30 0	...	...
HATTENHEIM ..... „	27 0	30 0	15 0	17 0
HOCHEIMER ..... „	25 0	28 0	14 0	16 0
ERBACH ..... „	25 0	28 0	14 0	16 0
NIERSTEIN ..... „	25 0	28 0	14 0	16 0
BODENTHAL ..... „	21 0	24 0	11 0	13 0
LAUBENHEIM ..... „	15 0	17 0	9 0	10 0

Moselles.

SCHARZBERG ..... per doz.	32	0	36	0	18	0	20	0
SUPERIOR MOSELLE ... „	30	0	34	0	17	0	19	0
MUSCATEL MOSELLE ... „	24	0	27	0	14	0	16	0
WINNINGEN ..... „	20	0	22	8	10	8	12	0

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—To be sold by Public Auction in H. M.'s Dockyard, on THURSDAY, the 20th instant, and the days following, a quantity of Old and Unserviceable Marine Stores, consisting of Awnings, old Canvas, Sails, Rope old (Coir and Europe), Booms, Masts, Yards, old Brass, Copper, Iron and Lead, &c. &c. Terms of Sale as usual, and for further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

G. O'B. CAREW, Lieut. late I. N., Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 12th Feb. 1873.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

JUST RECEIVED

A LARGE SUPPLY OF

CHRONOGRAPHS,

WELL ADAPTED

FOR

TRAINERS OF HORSES.

Rs. 30.

UNIVERSAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital, One Million (£1,000,000).

Chief Office—23, Finsbury Place, London, E. C.

The Undersigned is now prepared to accept on behalf of the above Company every kind of Fire Risks, in Bombay or the Mofussil, at very lowest rate of Premium.

This Company is considered one of the safest and ranks amongst the best Fire Insurance Companies in London, takes only Fire Risks.

Leading Features of this Company.

Every Risk taken on its own merits.
Having no Life or other Branch, it can devote the whole of its Capital to Fire Insurances.
Promptitude and liberality in settlement of Claims.

MAURICE FISHER,
Sole Agent for Bombay and Central India.

No. 12, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOTICE is hereby given, that MEMON MAHOMED FATTA SOORTY, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, hath CONTRACTED to SELL to MEMON JAN MAHOMED HAJEE LATIF, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, all that piece or parcel of Government GROUND, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house of five stories standing thereon, situate in Syed Abdool Rahmon street, otherwise called Rungoon Mollah or Mahomed Bawa Street, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 125 square yards, be the same little more or less, registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay under No. 1442, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates formerly under No. 47 and at present bearing No. 42, standing in the name of the said Mahomed Fatta Soorty, and which said premises are bounded as follows :—

on the east by a passage for sweepers, on the west by the said Syed Abdool Rahmon Street or Rungaree Mollah, on the north by the house of Ahmed Fatta, and on the south by the house of Jaffer Rahimoola, in the sub-district of Mandvee, fronting on the west of the said Rung ree Mollah, fromerly in the occupation of Tyabjee Dawoodjee, and at present occupied by Memon Mahomed Fatta Soorty and Currim Mahomed Hajee Mahomed, Hajee Mahomed Joosub, and other tenants. All persons having claims against the said Property, either by way of mortgage, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known, in writing, to me, at my Office, No. 3, Meadow Street, within the Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or claims, which (if there be any) will be considered as waived, and void.—Dated this 12th day of February 1873.

KHUNDERAO MOROJEE,
Solicitor for the Purchaser.

NOTICE is hereby given, that HEERJEEBHOY HORMUSJEE SEENA and FRAMJEE HORMUSJEE SEENA, both of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitants, Esquires, the Mortgagees of the property hereinafter described, in exercise of the Power of Sale reserved to them by an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 6th day of April 1871, from the then Government to Framjee Cheny and Jehangheer Hormusjee Cheny and partly by the property of Messrs. J. and W. Watson and Co., on the east by the property belonging to the Fort Press Company, and on the south by the property belonging to the Fort Press Company, and which said premises were lately in the occupation of the Bombay Telegraph Company but are now unoccupied, and are generally known as the property of the late Hormusjee Bhicoajee Chinoy. Any person having any claim or demand, by way of mortgage, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise, on the above mentioned premises, is requested to make the same known, in writing, to us, as Solicitors for the purchaser, at our Office, in Apollo Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claims.—Dated this 13th day of February 1873.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH & OWEN,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

NOTICE is hereby given, that MUNCHERJEE HORMUSJEE CAMA, of Bombay, Parsee Merchant, Esquire, the Mortgagee of the property hereinafter described in exercise of the Power of Sale reserved to him by a certain instrument of Mortgage, dated the 10th day of August 1867, from the then subdivision of the Mortgagors of the Property for the SALE of the piece of GROUND, with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in and upon the south side of Church Gate Street, in the sub-district of the Fort and Colaba in the City of Bombay, containing by latest admeasurement 174 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue and Customs, of the Island of Bombay as No. 146, and in the Books of the Collector of the House Assessment under No. 6, and bounded on the east and south by the property of Cursetjee Hormusjee Chinoy and Jehangheer Hormusjee Chinoy, on the west by the property of Messrs. J. & W. Watson & Co., and on the north by the public road called Church Gate Street aforesaid, and which said premises were lately and are now occupied by the Mortgagors and their tenants and are generally known as the property of the late Hormusjee Bhicoajee Chinoy. Any person having any claim or demand, by way of mortgage, inheritance, gift, lease or otherwise, on the abovementioned premises, is requested to make the same known to us, as Solicitors for the Purchaser, at our Office, in Apollo Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claims.—Dated this 13th day of February 1873.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH & OWEN,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

MATHERAN.—TO LET, for the Season, a commodious BUNGALOW, furnished with every necessary; well situated for view, bazaar, and water. Moderate terms. "H. W.," *Gazette* Office.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR FEBRUARY 1873.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

With a New Coloured Map.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

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May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminii, and of the following

Agents :—

Bombay.....Thacker, Vining & Co.; J. and W. Watson & Co.; Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller; Hammond's Refreshment Rooms; Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Auckland Hotel; Byculla Hotel; and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad.....Kellner & Co.
Alexandria.....D. Robertson & Co.
Bangalore.....Spenhoff" Office.
Calcutta.....Wyman & Co.
Egutpoora.....Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Kurrachee.....Sindian" Press.
London.....G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
Madras.....Higginbotham & Co, and "Madras Mail" Office.
Matheran.....Chowke Hotel and Alexandra Hotel.
Ootacamund.....Observer" Office.
Poona.....Treacher & Co.; D. S. Kemp & Co.; and Royal Family Hotel.
Umballa.....Railway Refreshment Rooms.

ADAMS'S PATENT C. F. BREECH-LOADING REVOLVERS, as exclusively adopted by H. M. War Department. Reprints of Special Articles from the *Times*, *Engineer*, *Daily Telegraph*, *Pall Mall Gazette*, &c., on competitive trials of this Revolver, with price

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET steady.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value ₹ sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	82
28,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	727½ to 730
10,000	500	300	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	22½
8,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,210
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. & China	260
40,000	251	all	12 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
32,000	250	125	3 p.ct.	National Bank of India	109
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	460

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	319·2·0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	222
.....	£20	16 12 6	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	13 10 2	do.	Ditto	.....
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	19·2·1	do.	Do. New Shares	225

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	2,000	all	Rs. 17	Colaba Land Co	1,460
2,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	116
750	2,000	2,000	31p.s.	Mazagon Land	885
6,000	1,000	all	12p.s.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	450

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	150p.s.	Albert Mills Co	1,750
600	1,250	all	50p.s	Alexandra Spinning	1,160
800	2,500	all	100*	Alliance Spinning	2,580
100	5,000	all	...	Bombay	2,700
900	1,000	all	20*	Bombay United	925
4,000	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	240
2,500	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,250
750	2,000	all	200p.s	Great Eastern	2,025
2,500	1,000	all	140p.s	Manockji Petit's	1,675
800	1,000	all	40 p.s	Monarjee Spinning	945
800	2,500	all	100 p.s	Oriental	2,575
600	2,500	2,400	216p.s	Royal	2,050
00	1,000	all	...	Soonderdas Spinning	1,075

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

15[illegible]	5,000	2,250	225 p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co	2,375
200	2,000	1,100	150do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	860
100	5 0	all	10 p.ct.	Albert king Co	550
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co	250
150	12,000	11,000	100 p.s.	Apollo Press Co	7,900
200	2,000	all	200 p.s.	Bombay Press Co	2,040
200	500	all	50 p.s.	Do New	475
350	1,000	1,000	100 p.s	Broach Cotton Co	850
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	1,150
500	1,000	all	40	Colaba Press Co	6,400
350	9,000	all	250p.s.	Coast India Press Co	2,250 nl.
150	6,500	all	500	Fort Press Co	7,400
300	2,000	1,500	75 p.s	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	905
300	1,000	all	200 p.s	Freuet Press Co	725
2	6,000	6,000	225 p.s	Hydr ulic Press Co	2,300
250	5,000	1,462	75 p.s	Imperial Press Co	760
200	400	350	25 p.s	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	612½
120	2,500	all	250 p.s	Prince of Wales Press	2,200
200	1,000	250	...	Sassoon's Press Co	210
400	850	750	135 p.s	Scinde Press Co	495
180	1,000	750	...	Scind and Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,150
150	2,000	all	Nill	Tennevelly Press Co	825
225	2,000	1,000	250	Victoria Press, Madras	1,175
150	850	all	8 p.ct.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	1,000

Per share for the half year.

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of Liquidation.		
.....	500	101	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	1½
.....	95	19½	...	Do. China	1
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank	2

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	105 p.s.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,340
50,000	50	all	4½ p.ct.	Bombay Gas Company	55
800	500	300	15 ps.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	150
2,150	200	100	7 p. c.	Malabar Company Ld.	102
1,000	50	all	1½ ps.	Mechanics B'd'ge Co.	25
2,000	500	all	40 ps.	Preacher & Co	420
2,000	250	all	40 ps.	Viegas Patent Slip Co	60

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 10d.
London Bank	6 months' sight	1s. 11 5/16 to 3/32d.
Do. do.	3 Do. do.	1s. 11¼d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11¼d.
Do. do.	4 Do. do.	1s. 11¼d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 9/16d.
Do. do.	3 Do. do.	1s. 11 5/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100½
Do.	30 days' sight	100
Do.	60 Do. do.	99½ to 5/8d.
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. do.	224

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-3-6 to 10-9
Carolus	220
Mexican Dollars	222
Five-France Pieces	221½
Bar Silver	107
Gold Leaf	16-12
Bar Gold 10 ct. English 100 touch	16-13-6 to 16-14
Australian Gold 100 touch	16-13-6 to 16-14
Government Securities	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 „

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	110½ to 110½
Four & half per cent	103½ to 104½
Four per cent	102½ to 102½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	109½
10 years' do. do.	105
5 years do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. Do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent. (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871.92	
New FrenchLoan (fully paid-up) of 1872	94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond 118.	

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 8th February 1873.

Open 389½ Miles.	Rs. a. p
Coaching	41,712 0 0
Merchandize	71,041 0 0
Earth Trains	1,203 0 0
Electric Telegraph	688 0 0
Total Rs.	114,644 0 0
Corresponding week in January 1872.	
Open 349½ Miles.	
Coaching	43,588 0 0
Merchandize	109,041 0 0
Earth Trains	1,199 0 0
Electric Telegraph	969 0 0
Total Rs.	154,737 0 0
Decrease Rs.	40,093 0 0

CALCUTTA.—8TH FEBRUARY.

The following transactions were reported :—

—In Government Securities :—

4 per cents. at Rs. 102-4, and small sums at 2 to 4 annas higher; also forward-bargain contracts, at Rs. 102-2 for deliveries in ten to twelve days, and at Rs. 101-14 for deliveries in six weeks.

4½ per cents, of 1872, at Rs. 103-14 and 104, and one lot of half a lack at Rs. 104-2; also time-bargain contracts, at Rs. 103-14, for deliveries in about six weeks.

—In shares :—

Scinde, Punjab and Delhi Railway £5 paid-up shares at Rs. 234 per £20.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

A very dull feeling has manifested itself of late, and almost no business is doing since last two days. The only sales reported yesterday are the following :—

500 pieces Grey Shirtings	40 in.	39 yds. 8½ lbs.	Rs. 5 10 0
300 „ Dyed Cambrics	24 „	28 „	„ 2 15 0

COTTON.

The market has been dull, and prices show a further decline of Rs. 3 per candy. The following are our closing quotations :—

New Oomrawuttee (Ready)	at	Rs. 230 to Rs. 232
„ Akote „	at	„ 237 to „ 238
„ Broach M. G. „	at	„ 260 to „ 262
„ Hingunghaut „	at	„ 275
„ Dholleruh (May delivery)	at	„ 130

The undermentioned purchases are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

150 candies	New	Julgaum	(Ready)	at	Rs. 235 to 730
100 „	„	„	(„)	at	„ 230
60 „	„	„	(„)	at	„ 230
25 „	„	Broach M. G.	(„)	at	„ 261
25 „	„	„	(„)	at	„ 260
50 „	„	„	(„)	at	„ 262½
200 „	„	Khandesh	(„)	at	„ 217 to 218½
125 „	„	„	(„)	at	„ 220
25 „	„	„	(„)	at	„ 220
25 „	„	Bhownuggur	(„)	at	„ 238
160 „	„	Oomrawuttee	(„)	F.P.B. at	„ 237 to 238
50 „	„	„	(„)	at	„ 240
15 „	„	Veravul	(„)	at	„ 215
100 „	„	Old Sawgimod	(„)	at	„ 225

METALS.

300 cwt. Copper Braziers at Rs. 56 per cwt.

YARNS.

6,000 lbs. Mule No. 40 at 10 3/8 annas per lb.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 12th February, 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 12th February, 11-30 A.M.; via Turkey, 11th February, 7-30 P.M. Latest dates from Continent of Europe, via Russia, 11th February, 9 P.M.; via Turkey, 11th February, 9-45 P.M. Cable right to Pasi; Turkish line right to Pera; Persian line right to London.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH

OFFICE—12TH FEBRUARY, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 12th February, 11-30 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 22 minutes.

Via Turkey, 11th February, 7-50 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 10 hours 45 minutes.

Via Suez, 12th February, 12-40 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 55 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 11th February, 9-55 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 20 minutes.

Via Turkey, 11th February, 9-45 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 13 hours 34 minutes.

Via Suez, 12th February, 11-50 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 42 minutes.

Latest date from China.

Via Singapore, 12th February, 8-15 P.M. Time in transit, 1 hour 20 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, from 8 P.M. of the 11th to 8 P.M. of the 12th February, is as follows :—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	3 47	0 7
„ Galle	5 43	1 32
„ Kurrachee	2 3	0 4
„ Madras	0 21	0 7

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—12TH FEBRUARY.

London	Cotton	No ships.
	Cases	
	Seeds	
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 11s. 3d. p. t. nominal.
	Wooden Ships „	£2 11s. 3d. p. t. nominal.
	Myrabolns & Coir bds	£2 5s. nominal.
	Seeds	£2 5s. nominal.
Havre	Cotton	£2 17s. 6d.
	Coffee	
Overland Steamers—		
Venice		£3 5s.
Trieste		£3 5s.
Liverpool		£3 10s.
Havre		£3 5s. to £3 7s. 6d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 15s. 0d. to £2 16s. 3d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 7 per bale.
	„ Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4½ per bale nominal.
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 4 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 18 and Calcutta Port charges.
auritius		Nothing doing.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
12	Ratom (s)	Pend	Goa, Feb. 9.
	Mahi	Nacoda	Cochin, Jan. 25.
	Phlox (s)	Baker	Comota, Feb. 9

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
12	Dreadnought	Fry	Liverpool.
	Tecumseh	Bennett	Rangoon.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Ship Parana, England, to Rangoon.

Ship Bristolian, Morgan, to Elephant Point.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Rustom, to Coast and Goa.

Brig Mahomed A. Cadurbux, to Tuticorin.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 12th February, 7 A.M.—French steamer Provence from Aden arrived.

GALLE, 12th February, 7-15 A.M.—French mail steamer from China signalled.

DAILY IMPORTS.—12TH FEBRUARY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Timavo, s, 2 cases thread, S. Tyabjee and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Orlando, s, 1 case inkstands, R. L. Southern and Co.; 2 cases thread, S. Tyebjee and Co.; 5 cases medicine, A. K. Lookmanjee.

Como, s, 2 cases photographic materials, A. K. Lookmanjee; 1 case buttons, R. L. Southern and Co; 2 cases ink and 10 bales papers, The E. L. S. and F. Agency.

Colombo, s, 59 kegs red lead and 1 case brass cocks, Hephtoola Allybhoy; 3 cases hardware, Byramjee Shapoorjee.

Rinaldo, s, 2 cases thread, Bhimboy Lulloobhoy.

Tiverton, s, 4 cases brandy, Bounevialle and Sibille.

Ægian, s, 30 cases brandy, Bounevialle and Sibille.

FROM GENOA.

Persia, s, 4 cases haberdashery and 24 cases machinery, Soondy Brashaer and Co.; 5 cases brandy, Bounevialle and Sibille.

FROM GLASGOW.

Erl King, s, 600 kegs red lead, Ardaseer Cursetjee Dady and Co.

City of Brussels, 5 cases corks, Henry Rogers.

DAILY EXPORTS.—12TH FEBRUARY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Norah Greame, 100 cwts bones, Edward Bates and Co; 200 bales cotton, Kunkler Preiswerck & Co.; 250 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co.

Hutton, s, 750 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart & Co.; 100 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manockjee & Co.; 100 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart & Co.; 300 bales cotton Austrian Trading Company; 700 bales cotton, J. C. Bushby and Co.; 500 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott & Co. James Pardew, 136 cwts horns, H. W. Chunganey.

South Tyne, s, 119 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.; 100 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee Touche and Co.; 500 bales cotton, Austrian Trading Company; 26 bales wool, Jumnadass Cursondass; 50 bales wool, Narranjee Mooljee; 139 bales wool, W. Nicol & Co.; 40 bales cotton, V. Gopaldass; 64 bags nux vomica 4 cases assafœtida, and 2 cases gum, Finlay, Scott and Co.; 75 cwts coir yarn, N. Jehangir; 50 bales wool, Soonderjee Damoder.

Timavo, s, 2 bales cotton, Hurrydass Gangjee; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

Cathay, s, 30 bales wool, Ramdass Vassonjee; 40 bales wool, Bhimjee Caujee.

Erl King, s, 339 cwts coir yarn, H. E. H. Dada; 400 bales cotton, Caddum and Co.; 150 bales cotton, Stearns Hobart and Co.

Redewater, s, 150 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Cathay, s, 10½ cwts teeth, Jairam Damoder; 115 cases gum, Aldans Menjee and Co.; 21 cases mother of pearl shells, Cassambhoy Nanjee.

Clifford, s, 60 cwts senna, leaves, A. Soondeejee; 13 bales hides, Allybhoy and Huckabhoy; 81 cwts deer horns, Peerbhoy Damjee; 4 bales hides, Suckoor Woosman; 27 cases mother of pearl shells, H. Bomanjee Touche and Co.; 139 packages Colombo roots, Rewager Cooverger; 6½ cwts teeth, Suckoor Futtaybhoy; 6 bales hides, Nensseybhoy Gangjee.

FOR HAVRE.

Ceylon, 12 cwts coir yarn, Tribhdass Dossamull; 249 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee Touche and Co.; 100 bales cotton, Gunputram Vaniram.

FOR SUEZ.

Cathay, s, 20 cases indigo, H. Z. Abadin.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 11.

Craig, Assistant Surgeon, Madras Medical Staff, on duty, from Allahabad.

Thorold, Captain, Royal Engineers, on duty, from Kirkee.

FEBRUARY 12.

Osborne, Colonel, Bengal Staff, from Simla.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 10.

Asher, Captain, retired from regiment, to Europe.

FEBRUARY 12.

Jacob, Captain, Staff, on duty, to Poona.

Haggard, Captain, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Kirkee.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters, Poona, 12th February, 1873.

The C.-in-C. is pleased to make the following appointment :—

2nd Grenadiers N I—Capt Ryves, 1st Wing Sub., to be Quarter Master, vice Capt Boyd.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence as follows :—

2nd Foot (1st Batt lion)—Lieut T T B Dunns, for 15 months, from date of quitting regiment, to England on private affairs.

108th Foot.—Maj H C Macdonald, from 28th Dec 1 72 to 30th Sept. 1873, in England on medical certificate.

It is hereby notified for general information that Her Majesty's steam vessel Dalhousie will leave Bombay for Cannanore on or about the 25th instant, calling at any of the intermediate ports if necessary, and will be available for taking down or bringing up any troops, stores, treasure, awaiting conveyance.

Individual officers entitled to a passage at the public expense between any of these ports are directed to apply as soon as possible to the Asst Qr Mr Genl Bombay District.

The examination of Officers attending Garrison Instruction will commence on Saturday, the 1st March, under details and instructions, which will be communicated to the General Officers Commanding the Poona and Mhow Divisions.

The Board Examinations will be detailed as far as possible in conformity with para. VII. Horse Guards G O No 65 of 1870. The President should in all cases be a Field Officer of Artillery, or an officer of similar rank who has passed the Staff College.

Garrison Instructors will report to the Officer Commanding the Station the date upon which the examination may conclude in order that the Officers composing the class may be directed to rejoin their regiments without delay.

With reference to G. G. O. No. 456, dated 5th June 1872, the Officer Commanding the Regiment to which Native Details provided with a contract passage on board the vessels of the British India Steam Navigation Company belong or are attached will be held responsible that the men are warned that rations will be issued to them on board, and recoveries made from those who are not entitled to receive the rations free.

Details not belonging or attached to a regiment must be similarly warned by the Staff Officer issuing the Passage Warrant.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every Monday at 7 P.M. during the fair season, and on Fridays, at 5-30 P.M., commencing with the mail of the 24th May, during the monsoon.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M. Letters presented for registration after that hour will be received up to 4 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1-30 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M. up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers :—

Subscription for One Year (*Post Free*)	Rs.	42	0 0
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THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs	10 0 0
Per Copy		0 4 0

BOMBAY EXHIBITION OF 1873.

FROM THIS DATE, SEASON TICKETS can be OBTAINED at the undermentioned Establishments :—

The Offices of the three Daily Papers.
The Byculla Press.
Messrs. Thacker, Vining, & Co.
Messrs. Kemp & Co., Fort, Byculla, and Malabar Hill.
Messrs. Treacher & Co., Limited, Fort and Byculla.
Messrs. J. & W. Watson, Church Gate Street.
Messrs. Soundy & Co., Fort.
The Manager, Esplanade Hotel.
Messrs. S. Rose & Co.
Messrs. Jaffer Sulliman & Co., Girgaum and Fort.
Messrs. Ludha Ebrahim & Co., Bellasis Road.
The Manager, Esplanade Hotel.
The Apollo Bunder Refreshment Rooms.
The Manager, Adelphi Hotel.
The Manager, Esplanade Hotel.

Single Season Tickets at	Rs 10 each.
Double Season Tickets at	„ 15 „
Family Tickets of Three at	„ 20 „
Family Tickets of Four at	„ 25 „
Family Tickets of Six at	„ 30 „

NONE but TICKET-HOLDERS can be ADMITTED on the OPENING DAY.

SEASON TICKETS are not TRANSFERABLE.

By Order of the Managing Committee,
G. W. TERRY,
Member of Committee and Honorary Secretary.
10th February 1873.

BOMBAY EXHIBITION OF 1873.

THE MANAGING COMMITTEE of the EXHIBITION are warned that the usual WEEKLY MEETING takes place TO-DAY, at 5 P.M., at the VICTORIA and ALBERT MUSEUM.

BUSINESS.—To take into consideration the steps which should be adopted on SATURDAY, the OPENING DAY.

G. W. TERRY,
Member of Committee and Hon. Secretary.
Secretary's Office, Victoria and Albert Museum,
Bombay, 13th February, 1873.

BOMBAY EXHIBITION OF 1873.

SUBSCRIPTION LIST.

TO enable the Committee to award Medals, to prepare the Victoria and Albert Museum for the Exhibition, for Purchase of Objects, and to meet the expenses of Advertising, Printing, and for Freight and Landing Charges, &c., for the articles sent for exhibition, Gentlemen are requested to pay their Subscriptions into the New Bank of Bombay (Limited.)

Name.	Amount.
His Excellency the Governor	250 Paid.
The Hon. H. P. St. G. Tucker	100
„ A. Rogers, C.S.	200
„ Colonel Kennedy	50
„ J. A. Forbes	50
„ Mungaldas Nathubhai, C.S.I.	200
„ Narayen Vasudeojee	150
His Highness Aga Khan	200
W. G Pedder, Esq., C.S.	50
Colonel J. A. Macdonald	50
Brigadier-General Gell	50
Meerza Fuzloolakhan, Esq.	100
F. H. Souter, Esq., C.S.I.	25 Paid.
Colonel J. A. Fuller, R. E.	50 Paid.
T. Ormiston Esq., C. E.	50
S. A. De Carvalho, Esq.	25
Charles Currey, Esq.	50 Paid.
W. F. Pell, Esq.	50 Paid.
Venayek Juggonath Sunkersett, Esq	100
Dwarkadass Vussonjee, Esq	100
Lukhmidas K injee, Esq.	100
Vurjeevundas Madhowdas, Esq.	100
Hajee Esmail Hajee Hubeb, Esq	100
Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy, Esq	100
Raghuna h Narayan, Esq	50
Donald Graham, Esq	50 Paid.
Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Esq	150
The Hon. C. J. Mayhew	25
„ J. Gibbs, C.S.	50
„ M. Melvill, C.S.	50
W. Wordsworth, Esq	10
Captain R. Hinson, I. N.	25 Paid.
H. P. LeMesurier, Esq	25
E. M. Fogo, Esq	50 Paid.
H. Maxwell, Esq.	50 Paid.
The Honorable J. K. Bythell	5 Paid.
F. R. S. Wyllie, Esq.	15 Paid.
Dosabhoy Framjee, Esq.	25 Paid.
John D. Mackenzie, M.D.	50
George F. Henry, Esq.	25
R. M'Dwraith, Esq.	50 Paid.
M. R. De Quadros, Esq.	25 Paid.
W. Ferreira, Esq.	25
Hormusjee Bomanjee Wadia, Esq.	25
H. E. Astley, Esq.	50 Paid.
W. F. Loudon, Esq.	25 Paid.
Colonel Ballard	25 Paid.
Sir A. D. Sassoon, K.C.S.I.	250
Ahmedbhoy Hubibhoy, Esq.	100
Kesowjee Naik, Esq.	100
Framjee Nusserwanjee, Esq.	75
Ardaseer Hormusjee Wadia, Esq.	100
Hormusjee Ardaseer Wadia, Esq.	50
Byramjee Jerjeebhoy, Esq.	100
Captain Hancock	25
John D. Wilson, D.D.	20 Paid.
Dr. Hewlett	25 Paid.
B. F. Fareham, Esq.	25 Paid.
M. Manuel, Esq.	25
Vinayek Ramchundra Luxumonjee, Esq.	100
J. A. Orem, Esq.	25 Paid.
J. A. Mac lister, Esq.	50
A. J. Macdonald, Esq.	50
Henry Forman, Esq.	50
H. R. Cormack, Esq.	50
A. C. Gumpert, Esq.	20
J. Brandenburg, Esq.	25
O. Nolke, Esq.	25
A. Blacheck, Esq.	25 Paid.
W. Le Warner, Esq.	50 Paid.
Major Deane	25 Paid.
Captain Jervoise	25 Paid.
Dr. Watline	20 Paid.
Captain Wodehouse	20 Paid.
Captain Currie	10 Paid.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

BROWNE—February 6 h, at Moean Meer Rest Camp, the wife of Conductor E. Browne, A. C. Department, of a son.

JACKSON—February 8th, at Meerut, the wife of Mr. S. Jackson of a son.

OLLIVANT—February 7th, at Muttra, the wife of Captain Ollivant, B. S. C., of a son.

SYMONDS—February 6th, at Trichinopoly, the wife of W. A Symonds, Esq., of son.

DEATH.

HOWELL—February 7th, at Howrah, at the residence of her son-in-law, the Rev. A. W. R. Quinlan, Charlotte, widow of the late John Howell, Esq.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1873.

THE education question has risen up in Bengal in a practical though not very imposing form, and has given rise to an important minute by His Excellency the Viceroy confirming the preference (as a matter of State support) which has been given by Mr. Campbell, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, to elementary over the higher education. The points which were at issue in this affair were not in themselves of any magnitude, and so we reserve notice of them to the latter part of this article; but they are important as indicative of the existence, in the minds of Englishmen, of very strong feelings and opinions, of which the educated natives appear to be entirely ignorant. That these latter should be so ignorant is not much to be wondered at, because Englishmen themselves have entertained these ideas in only a half conscious and in a rather dim, confused way. Therefore, we are doing a service alike to Englishmen and to the educated natives of this country, in pointing out clearly what is really their relative positions in regard to the subject of education.

What Hegel has called the *Unmässigkeit*, or want of moderation in the Indian imagination, and its want of all sense of proportion, come out as remarkably in the political aspirations of the natives of this country as in their works of art and their popular tales. Hence they have allowed themselves to be misled, or rather have deceived themselves greatly in regard to the meaning and limits of the efforts made by their rulers for the promotion of education in India. What we found in India was a country in a state of half developed, arrested (as regards progress), and degrading civilization. It is only right that countries in such a state should be ruled by alien races, because otherwise their progress would be a slow but steady reversal of the Darwinian development; and it may have been a tradition of some ancient historical fact of this sort which gave rise to the Talmudian legend of Moses and the Dead Sea Apes. Coming to a country like this, which was steeped in ignorance and was making no efforts whatever to extend its knowledge, it naturally seemed to us that one of the best things for it would be to put it in the way of obtaining that knowledge which is so much valued and which plays so great a part in the progressive portion of the world. Hence improvement was not only made by us in the primary schools of the country, but High Schools, Colleges and Universities were also founded, and a serious attempt was thus made to create a desire for the higher education among a people who were indifferent to it, and to afford means for the possibility of obtaining such an education in India.

We do not say there was anything wrong or imprudent in all this. On the contrary, we could hardly have done less in consistency with our own professions and our real wish to promote the education of the people of this country; but these efforts to promote the higher education have been met by an extraordinary and unique result, which has forcibly convinced Englishmen that other considerations besides the mere desire to promote education must be taken into account in practically dealing with the education question in our Indian Empire.

We had supposed that we were acting not the less benevolently, because rightly, in introducing into this country the knowledge which has had so great a part in making our own and some other nations the foremost nations in the world; but twenty years have scarcely elapsed since a systematic attempt was made to introduce this knowledge into the country, and a mere handful only of the younger Indians have made acquaintance with this knowledge, and that for the most part in an exceedingly superficial way, and we already find them telling us directly, and quite as clearly, and still more emphatically by their demeanour and general conduct, that they consider themselves not only intellectually equal but even superior to ourselves; that they are perfectly able to fill all the situations in India held by Englishmen; that they are unfairly weighted in the struggle for Government employment; that they regard us as intruders in the country; and that the efforts of consistent Englishmen should be directed to getting out of their way as soon as possible. And while this is the Frankenstein which our first efforts at promoting the higher education in India has created, we do not find that education is really taking root in the soil or producing its proper fruits. What we find we have created is, with very rare exceptions, not a love of knowledge for its own sake, not even a desire to master the results of European science and scholarship, but only an intense desire to pass examinations with a view to obtaining Government situations and an assiduous application to that end which looks neither to the right nor left, and which—as competitive examinations are now erroneously, and we hope only temporarily, conducted—*must* enable the youth of India to surpass the youth of Europe in obtaining marks *not* because the Indian mind is superior or equal to that of Europe, but simply because the European mind passed centuries ago out of that state in which its most useful literature and knowledge were transmitted from memory to memory chiefly by word of mouth as we have otherwise put it, before it has found that, with the variety and extent of modern knowledge, it is good not to make the skull contain what is more conveniently kept between the boards of books.

Results such as these have made Englishmen pause and consider, and have reopened the whole education question in India. There is an immense significance in such assumptions as that of the *Indu Prakash*, which we noticed yesterday, that we have no right to do anything in India without the permission of India itself, meaning by India a few educated natives. It signifies that those Indians whose minds we have sought to elevate above the dense mists of ignorance and superstition which cover the country, are no sooner elevated above their countrymen, than—whether most in appearance or in reality we do not now stop to enquire,—than instead of devoting themselves to the work of spreading enlightenment among their fellow-countrymen, their great desires and efforts are fixed upon the impossible and ungrateful task of getting rid of the power which raised them and of putting themselves in its place. We do not deny that in some respects they may have reason for dissatisfaction, and we are far from asserting that there is anything like a complete and satisfactory adjustment in India between local and imperial guidance. We are very much at one with Sir Bartle Frere, Mr. Campbell, and nearly all of the greater Indian administrators now alive, in holding that, under proper conditions, a large measure of local self-government may be entrusted to the people of India, and that our true policy is to encourage such local self-government wherever it can be entrusted, not to a particular class of the community, but to the people in general, as, for instance, under their old village system. But the aspirations and the demands of the educated natives have assumed a very different aspect from this. It is the imperial rule of Great Britain *in toto* which they really object to, and so far from being content or desirous to fit themselves for being members of the British empire, their ambition is to have an India of their own, in which though without the power of Britain to support them, they might play the part of rulers of the country.

It is certainly not the part of England to assist in conferring an education which produces such results. Obviously it is high time that the Government aid which has been given in promoting it should be devoted, as soon as can be done with due respect to guaranteed interests, to the larger and more difficult but more fruitful task of elevating the great body of the people. So Mr. Campbell seems to have thought; but his

of a large portion of the Bombay community. Such a measure will compel many young men to take up divers occupations; and the number of our useless, needy, *theoretical* college students will be greatly diminished. These students, with the tails of M.A. and B.A., are actually a burden to the slender income of their parents, who do their best to bear the necessary expenses of their sons' education in the hope of receiving a support from them in their after years. Besides, these educated young lads, after going through the usual routine of a school and college education, entirely forget their own ancestral position and aspire to get high-salaried posts; and ultimately they are at a loss what to do when their highly cherished desires are never fulfilled, and when they cannot stoop to embrace any lower occupation simply because they have been collegians. Instead of writing at length, I can better support my argument by giving one or two illustrations. An old Parsee cook, of course poor but not dishonest, earning monthly about Rs. 20, exclusive of boarding and lodging, which together would entitle him to a salary of some Rs. 30, once came to me and entreated that I should recommend his son to any Government or merchant office. The lad, apparently sixteen or seventeen years old, had only received an education imparted at the High Schools now-a-days. I learnt then that he was ready to accept any appointment that would fetch Rs. 50 or Rs. 60 per month. Afterwards I found that the candidate could hardly compose five or six correct sentences in English, and the best of his attainments were no more than a mere smattering of English reading and copying books, cyphering, and repeating by heart innumerable geographical names, problems in geometry, &c. Of course, I said, "alas, Sir, many a man better educated than you in vain seeks for an appointment in Bombay which you volunteer to accept; you had better try in some other quarter." This poor fellow neither would nor could follow his paternal profession, because he *was educated* and was not trained to it. The following is no less interesting. An old Parsee widow, who obtained her livelihood by performing menial duties in several families, having a son, sent him to school with the hope of bettering his and her own state in the future. The boy, by dint of application, passed through a school and a college and turned out successfully a B. A. Then the foolish mother, according to the custom, married him, and on the occasion spent about £60 or £70, the residue of her labour and economy of many years. This *graduate* not being able to prosecute his studies more, stood in need of an employment, which he could not get. A month after his marriage it so happened that this wise-acre took it into his head to whisper his poor fond mother that he wanted a sum of Rs. 300. "For what purpose," she asks indignantly. "Oh, I wish to teach my new-married wife English music, and it is necessary to purchase a pianoforte." Perhaps to accommodate the instrument in his humble house, which was only four times as big as the piano itself! Now, Sir, in the former of these instances, if the boy had been bred up a cook, and the other fellow sent to the Dockyard or some other factory, they would have been useful to their country and would have learnt by this time to earn sufficient to maintain their family with great credit. All this mischief arises from the education being so cheap and indiscriminately given.

S. H. H.

10th February.

BOMBAY.

ENGLISH SCHOOL AT MAHOODHA.—We see that the English School at Mahoodha is ordered to be closed from March next.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.—A monthly meeting of the Society will be held in its Library Rooms this day, at 5 P.M.

THE MOFUSSIL POST OFFICES.—We observe that the Post Master General of Bombay has gone to Gujerat to inspect the post offices there.

TALOOKDAREE SETTLEMENT OFFICER.—Mr. J. B. Richey, the Talookdaree Settlement Officer, has left Ahmedabad and proceeded on a circuit.

THE whole of the gentlemen summoned to serve on the special jury will be required to attend at the Court House this morning at five minutes before ten.

THE SENIOR MEMBER OF COUNCIL.—We are sorry to learn that the Hon. Mr. Tucker, senior member of His Excellency the Governor's Council, is seriously ill.

MURDER OF A KHOJA AT NOWANUGGUR.—The other day a Khoja resident of the village of Panchsura, in the territory of the Jam of Nowanuggur, was murdered by some budmashes.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.—We understand that Government contemplate removing the Bombay Small Causes Court from its present locality to that lately occupied by the Bombay Post Office.

PESTONJEE DINSHAW'S CASE.—The trial of Pestonjee Dinshaw and Succaram Raghoba for abetting the commission of an offence punishable with death, comes on this morning at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

DEFRAUDING JEWELLERS AT SURAT.—Several persons were arrested the other day in Bombay on a charge of defrauding some of the jewellers at Surat. They have been forwarded to the latter place for magisterial investigation.

A BYRAGEE SENTENCED TO BE FLOGGED.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court, a man named Bujrah, a Byragee, was charged, before Mr. Woodward, with stealing a chair belonging to Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, and was sentenced to receive six stripes.

DESTRUCTION OF STRAY DOGS.—On Tuesday eighty-five dogs were destroyed by poison. Of these, nine were destroyed in the Fort division, twenty-one in the Oomercarry division, eight in the Girgaum division, nine in the Chowpatty division, twenty-eight in the Byculla division, and ten in the Mahim division.

EUROPEAN VAGRANTS.—James Rawlins, Francis Alexander, George Griffin, and Joseph Snow, Europeans, were yesterday charged before the Senior Magistrate, at the instance of Mr. Inspector Page, with being vagrants, and were ordered to be sent to the Government work-house attached to the House of Correction.

CRIMINAL MISAPPROPRIATION.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Connon, a Mahomedan, by name Abdoola Mahomed, was charged with fraudulently misapplying, in breach of trust, a piece of silk belonging to one Khumeesa Joosub. Prisoner pleaded guilty and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—A Mahomedan named Shaik Ahmed Mahomed Ebrahim Muckba, appeared before Mr. Nana Morojee on Tuesday and obtained warrants of apprehension against three Purdasee servants of his, who were employed by him in collecting rents of different landed estates, charging them with criminal breach of trust and criminal misappropriation, in respect of about Rs. 5,000.

AN ACTION FOR GOODS SOLD.—At the Small Causes Court yesterday, before Judge Spencer, Mr. J. A. Shephard sued Dhunjeebhoy Rustomjee for Rs. 115, being the amount due for twenty-nine dozens of brandy sold to the latter. The defendant did not appear. The debt was proved, and a verdict was entered in plaintiff's favour for the amount claimed and costs. The plaintiff's application for an immediate execution was not entertained.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played at the Esplanade bandstand by the Band of H. M.'s 83rd (County of Dublin) Regiment, this evening:—

March	Petal
Quadrille	Dinorah
Overture	Le' Macon
Valse	Star of the West
Selection	Martha
Galop	Valentine (by desire)

	Curry.
	Auber.
	Montaign.
	Flotow.
	Relle.

THE MINOR SON OF THE LATE JAFFER ALI KHAN BAHADOOR.—A Surat paper states that the guardianship of the minor son of the late Jaffer Ali Khan Bahadoor by a second marriage, which had been entrusted to his uncle Mir Banker Ali Khan of Baroda, was transferred to the Agent for the Governor at Surat by order of the District Court. It is rumoured, says the writer, that Mir Banker Ali, however, has not delivered over to his successor, the property belonging to the minor, and the District Judge, after several unsuccessful attempts to induce him to make over charge of the estate has, on the application of Mr. Hope, the Governor's Agent, been obliged to inflict a fine of Rs. 250 on him for contempt of court's order. He has also been warned that unless the order is obeyed within a reasonable time, he will be imprisoned in the Civil Jail.

IT is stated that the military authorities at this station have dismissed all the native barbers in camp, and have issued an order to the effect that the soldiers should shave with their own hands, or, what is better, shave one another.—*Deccan Herald.*

DISTRESS IN KHANDEISH.—We are sorry to learn from Khandeish that there are still a great many people in its districts suffering from famine, thousands are absolutely without anything and require immediate help; Government has been asked to advance a loan to help those who are in great extremity. There are some who if helped now might be able to do something to rescue themselves from poverty, and to repay any advance which Government might make to them.—*Ibid.*

SICKNESS AT POONA.—There is a good deal of sickness about just now in Poona. We do not remember ever to have heard of so many cases of whooping cough among children; and fever, accompanied by sore throat of more or less virulence, prevails among grown-up people. The weather has become suddenly warm, in the mornings the air is dank and unpleasant, and the atmosphere on the whole does not give the impression of either healthfulness or purity. We have hoped for the rain which has been falling all around us, but hitherto we have been disappointed. It seems to have fallen everywhere but where it was most wanted.—*Ibid.*

HIGH COURT.—13TH FEBRUARY.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.]

LONG CAUSES.

104-71—C. Tyabjee—Vithal Mooljee and another v. Govindrao Heeranand P. Leathes and Crawford.

411-71—S. Pandoorung—Motiram Sobharam v. Girdharilall Dunsook and others—K. Morojee and Shapurjee and Thakurdas.

412-71—Shapurjee and Thakurdas—Rustomjee Pestonjee L. v. Jerbai, widow,—No appearance.

413-71—Jefferson and Payne—Navibai, widow, v. The Secretary of State, &c.—Mr. Hearn.

418-71—S. Pandoorung—Gunshamdas Jaigopaldas v. Ghirdharilall Dunsook and others—K. Morojee and Shapurjee and Thakurdas.

447-71—Shapurjee and Thakurdas—Hurgopal Premsookdas and another v. Sookrutram Bhaijee—Dallas and Lynch.

468-71—C. Tyabjee—Sorabjee Rustomjee and another v. Sonabai, &c., and another—Manisty and Fletcher.

470-71—S. Pandoorung—Motiram Sobharam v. Muddon Gopal—Jefferson and Payne. (Decree.)

480-71—Shapurjee and Thakurdas—Succaram Wittoba v. Ramchunder alias Ramjee Lalla and another—No appearance.

522-71—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Hurgopal Premsookdass and another v. Ramdhun Saligram and others—Garud.

525-71—S. Pandoorung—Ookerda Poonsee v. Bhugwandas Dwarkadas—No appearance.

527-71—Jefferson and Payne—Bai Heeroo v. Bai Javer and another—C. Tyabjee.

537-71—S. Pandoorung—Hormusjee Bomanjee v. Khoja Heerjee Jumal—Jefferson and Payne.

539-71—Abraham Thacker Dewjee v. Khetsey Khimjee and another—No appearance.

542-71—Tyabjee—Hajee Ebrahim bin, &c., v. Hajee Abdoola Arat—No appearance.

564-72—Tyabjee—Khoja Vullebhoy Mitha v. Jamsetjee Peroozshaw and others—Shapurjee and Thakurdas.

567-71—Dallas and Lynch—Gungubaksa Pokeeram and others v. Mungaldhund Goolabram—No appearance.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GIBBS.]

LONG CAUSES.

138-71—Manisty and Fletcher—Mirza Ali Akbar Khan v. Mirza Abdool Latiff—Prescot and Winter—(part heard).

738-71—Hearn, Cleveland and Pelle—Curwandas Nensey v. Bhimjee Purshotum—Manisty and Fletcher. Part heard.

748-71—Dr. Dallas—Kongsia Chinaman v. Ramcrustna Bulail—M. H. Khan.

530-72—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas—Girdhur Roopjee v. Motiram Tricumdass and others—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

721-71—Crasie, Lynch, and Owen—Bai Meherbai, widow, v. Khoja Allybhoy Somjee—Manisty and Fletcher.

655-71—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Memon Hajee Sullaman v. Bai Baiboo, widow—C. Tyabjee.

753 71—Leathes and Crawford—Abdoola bin Ally Sahib Coorv Fatimabibee, widow, and another—Venayekrow.

593-71—Hearn, Cleveland and Pelle—Burjorjee Dorabjee and another v. Cooverjee Ludha—Rimington, Hore, and Langley.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

ON Sunday last there were 49 masted vessels of all kinds in the Madras roads.

THE SHIP PARANA, 750 tons, Captain J. England, will sail to-day in ballast for Rangoon.

THE SHIP BRISTOLIAN, 915 tons, Captain J. Morgan will sail to-day in ballast for Elephant Point,

THE SCHOONER MAHI, 110 tons, Nacoda, arrived yesterday from Cochin (January 25th) with a general cargo and nine deck passengers.

THE S.S. RUSTOM, 51 tons, Captain W. Pead, arrived yesterday from Coast and Goa (February 9th) with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieut.-Colonel R. Johnstone, and one hundred deck passengers from different ports.

THE SHIP DREADNOUGHT, 1,497 tons, Captain F. Fry, sailed yesterday for Liverpool, with a cargo of 4,849½ bales cotton, 578 bales of wool, 237 cwts. coffee, 584½ cwts. galls, 285 cwts. horns, 584½ cwts. hemp, 5,362½ cwts. linseed, 771 cwts. coir yarn, 34½ cwts. teeth, and 67¼ cwts. gum. She took the following passengers:—Mr. B. D. Hewetson and child, and J. Sawers (seaman).

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER.		FEBRUARY.		LOW WATER.	
Time.	Height.			Time.	Height.
H. M.	FT. IN.			H. M.	FT. IN.
0 10 m	5 10	Thursday 13		5 51 m	3 9
0 1 a	3 10			5 37 a	5 10
0 35 m	5 11	Friday 14		6 44 m	4 3
0 26 a	4 3			6 40 a	5 8
1 1 m	5 11	Saturday 15		7 12 m	4 8
1 9 a	4 3			7 11 a	5 3
1 27 m	5 8	Sunday 16		7 41 m	4 9
1 40 a	4 2			7 40 a	4 8
1 55 m	5 4	Monday..... 17		8 13 m	4 10
2 19 a	3 10			8 18 a	4 10
2 26 m	4 7	Tuesday..... 18		8 47 m	4 9
3 1 a	3 6			8 56 a	4 8
2 54 m	3 9	Wednesday ... 19		9, 2 m	4 7
3 52 a	3 1			9 41 a	1 8

Moon—Last Quarter, 20th, 4h. 13m. P.M.

THE OPENING CRUISE OF THE BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

SELDOM does Bombay harbour present so gay and animated an appearance as it did on the afternoon of Tuesday, when the pretty vista from Apollo Bunder was rendered unusually charming by a fleet of trim yachts with many-coloured pennants, and by the bunting displayed by many ships which had been "dressed" in honour of the opening cruise of the Bombay Yacht Club, which took place that afternoon. The cruise was not intended to give opportunities for real racing, but only as a pleasant réunion, though no doubt the sailing capacities of the several yachts were carefully noted from the cabins of the craft which on regatta day are to be their rivals. On such occasions, the residents of Bombay well know, the members of the Yacht Club are not forgetful of the "landlubbers," whom they liberally invite to see the cruise and to partake of the hospitality of the Club, and it is always noticeable also that the entertainments of this Club are most favourably regarded by the ladies. On Tuesday there was no falling off in this respect—it was rather the opposite way we think—and by five o'clock, the hour fixed for the starting of the yachts, each craft had on board a gay freight of ladies and gentlemen, while a steam yacht, which was provided for the accommodation of those who do not care to risk themselves in sailing boats, was occupied by a goodly company. His Excellency the Governor, accompanied by several members of his staff, was also a guest of the Club, and cruised, in the same direction as the yachts, in his steam yacht the May Frere.

There was fortunately a fine stiff breeze from the N. N. W., and at a signal from the Commodore's boat a few minutes after five o'clock, all the yachts which were ready started, and shot along at a jolly pace, speeding up the harbour, past the native craft, and some distance beyond the P. and O. Co.'s moorings, when a tack was made and they all bore down upon the P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Hindostan, on board of which dinner had been laid for the guests. Meanwhile, the steam yacht, and the Governor's steamer, which started later than the smaller craft, followed much the same course, and by half-past six all had finished their short sail, and were on board the splendid rendezvous ship, the Hindostan. This steamer, which had been kindly placed at the disposal of the Club by Captain Henry, the Superintendent of the Company in Bombay, had been tastefully decorated with flags, flowers, huge China vases, and stars of bayonets on palm and plaintain leaf backgrounds, and after the company had enjoyed the cool breeze on the deck and the strains of the Town Band for some time, His Excellency the Governor led the way to the saloon, where dinner had been laid. Here it was that one could realise the large number of guests who had assembled, for a double row of tables in a saloon from one end of which it was difficult to see those sitting at the other were filled, besides another table forward of the ladder. No less than 180 guests sat down to the excellent dinner provided, and the cooking and attendance did great credit to the ship. During dinner a selection of music was played by the band on deck.

With the dessert, each guest had placed before him or her a neatly got up list of dances, and the company had not long left the table before the quarter-deck had been converted into a ballroom. Several dances were got through with spirit, but as it was nearly nine o'clock before the ball was opened there was scarcely time to go through the entire programme.

We cannot speak too highly of all the arrangements, but the arrangements for the conveyance of the guests, we may remark, were the most complete we have ever seen. Steam launches and boats left the ship's side every few minutes for the different bunders, so that every one got away just when he felt inclined, and by half-past twelve or one o'clock all the guests were comfortably on shore.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—Opinions of the Press.—"Those who have not yet tried Maravilla will do well to do so."—*Morning Post.* "It may justly be called the perfection of prepared Cocoa."—*British Medical Journal*

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The *Globe* says, "Taylor Brothers Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage."

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by TAYLOR BROTHERS under the ablest homœopathic advice aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by Taylor Brothers, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets only, by Storekeepers and others all over the world. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

YESTERDAY at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, the following cases were tried before Mr. Justice Bayley and a common jury:—

HOUSEBREAKING AND THEFT.

Jugonath Chandadeen was charged with housebreaking by night and theft of money and ornaments in the shop of Rajaram Mohunsing. Prosecutor keeps a grocer's shop at Colaba. In September last, prisoner asked his permission to sleep and take his meals at the shop. He was a tailor and used to work at the bungalows of European gentlemen. From that day till the 5th November he used to cook his own meals at the shop, and to sleep on the boards. At noon on the 6th November, prosecutor went into the native town to make certain purchases, while prisoner was sitting outside the shop. Prosecutor had put all his things into a large chest, in which was a smaller box containing money, silver ornaments, and articles of wearing apparel. On his return he found the chest open and all his property gone. He suspected the prisoner and made a report to the police. A search was kept up for the prisoner, but he was not arrested till the 18th December last. Several of the missing articles were found in his house and identified by the prosecutor.

The prosecutor, when in the witness-box, made certain loose statements which led his Lordship to suspect the truthfulness of his story. The charge preferred by the magistrate (Mr. Nana Morojee) was of housebreaking and theft; but prosecutor disposed of the first charge, which was withdrawn under his Lordship's direction, by stating that he had no shop with a door, but that he only occupied an open stall, which had no door and no fastenings, and kept his things in a large chest upon which he slept at night. Whilst the case was under trial, his Lordship had prosecutor's account books brought down from Colaba in charge of a Sheriff's peon. After much ado prosecutor pointed out entries of the ornaments pledged with him by customers and of his dealings with prisoner and other persons. The weakest point in the case for the prosecution was that, on the night when the prisoner's room, a very small room, was first searched, an empty bag in which prosecutor alleged his money was kept was not found; but when the search was continued the next morning by another policeman, the bag was found lying on the floor near a carpet. His Lordship, in summing up the case to the jury, remarked it was marvellous that the good search made by the police in the evening should have failed to discover the bag which was lying on the floor in a small room; and that there was reason to suspect that it was placed the next morning in the place where it was found. The only evidence against the prisoner was that of the prosecutor, which was not satisfactorily corroborated. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty, and the prisoner was discharged.

THEFT OF ORNAMENTS.

Raghoo Bhawoo, Bhawoo Suckoba, and Sonoo Gopall were charged with theft and dishonestly receiving stolen property. Mr. R. M. Waglé appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Mr. Janardhun, defended the first and second prisoners.

The prosecutor, a shroff and dealer in jewellery, came down from Kolapore to Bombay in December last and gave his things to one Govind Bhasker to keep. The property consisted of gold ornaments set with precious stones and loose precious stones of the aggregate value of about Rs. 8,000. They were kept in small tin boxes, which were tied up in a bundle, and the bundle was made over to Govind Bhasker, who went to receive prosecutor at the railway station. Four or five days subsequently, when prosecutor asked for his property, Govind said it was missing from his cupboard. In five or six days more it was found in the possession of the second prisoner, a goldsmith. An emerald, which had tumbled out from the bundle, was found in the box of the third prisoner. At first Govind, the man to whom the property had been entrusted, was arrested with the first prisoner and three other persons. They were afterwards discharged, but the first prisoner was arrested again in consequence of fresh information received against him. A woman named Crushnee was also alleged to be implicated in the matter, but nothing was found with her.

Mr. Inverarity, in addressing the jury for the defence of the first and second prisoners, urged that the evidence pointed irresistibly to one conclusion, that Govind Bhasker, who appeared in the witness-box, should have been placed in the dock, for he was the person who stole the prosecutor's ornaments. All the evidence against the first prisoner rested upon the statement of Govind, who had told the grossest falsehood regarding him. The learned counsel commented at great length upon the evidence for the prosecution, urging that unless they were perfectly satisfied upon the evidence that Govind Bhasker was not the man who stole the ornaments—and the evidence all along pointed to the conclusion that he was—the jury were bound to give his clients, the first and second prisoners, no less than to the third, the benefit of any doubt that might arise.

The third prisoner called the second as his witness, and the latter stated that he got a bundle from Govind Basker, who said it contained medicine, with a request to deliver it to him (third prisoner); and he accordingly delivered it, saying it contained medicine. The third prisoner also called his master, who gave him a very good character.

His Lordship briefly but lucidly summed up the case, remarking that, in his opinion, the case was extremely weak against the third as against the second prisoner, who did not seem to know what the contents of the bundle were. As against the first prisoner, there was some evidence, and the jury were told to form their own conclusion upon it, containing contradictions as it did.

The jury acquitted all the three prisoners, who were accordingly discharged.

The Court rose about 7 p.m.

TANNA COURT OF CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

[Before W. M. COGHLAN, Esq., C.S., Sessions Judge.]

SHOCKING MURDER.

REGINA V. RAJU alias RAVJI.

THE facts of this revolting murder appear from the following judgment of the Sessions Judge:—

This is a case of matricide. The facts are simple, and the guilt of the accused has been proved beyond a doubt. The accused person is Raju alias Ravji, father's name unknown, of Punat, in the Dahnun talooka. Keshoo, witness No. 4, the police patel of Punat, has deposed that at about half-past 4 o'clock P.M. on the 30th October last, the accused Raju came to him at his house and told him that he had beaten his mother, and that it was doubtful whether she would die or recover. In consequence of this information, the police patell proceeded to the house of the accused Raju and found Radhu, the mother of Raju, lying dead; he observed seven or eight marks of blows on Radhu's back. The police patell states that the accused Raju produced the broken stick before the Court and said that it was the stick with which he had beaten his mother. There is also the direct evidence of witnesses Nos. 2 and 3, Bendya and Bhanda, who say that they saw the accused Raju beating his mother Radhu with the broken stick now in Court. The former was present when Radhu died on the following afternoon, and the latter saw her corpse. The witness No. 5, Upa, a shopkeeper of Punat, viewed the body of Radhu after death, and counted ten marks of blows on her back and sides. Before the committing magistrate, Mr. Monck Mason, the accused Raju voluntarily stated, in answer to the question how his mother Radhu had come by her death, that he had beaten her when he was drunk because she would not give him money. The accused Raju now has pleaded not guilty, and states that his mother Radhu was killed by the witnesses Nos. 2 and 3, Bendya and Bhanda, because she was taken to be a witch. The accused Raju does not in any way support this bare assertion, which is evidently an after thought since his committal for trial. I doubt not that the accused Raju was intoxicated when he committed the hideous crime of which both the assessors have convicted him; but I cannot, as the assessors wish, admit this fact in mitigation of the guilt of the accused and of the punishment to be inflicted, "*omne crimen ebrietas incendit et detegit.*" I cannot however conclude these remarks without recording, not for the first time, my protest as a criminal judge against the system in force here, with regard to the public sale of spirituous liquors. More than a year ago, in reply to a call from Government for my report and opinion on the alleged abuse of preparations of hemp, I had the honour to address Government in the following terms:—"3. It would, I think, be desirable so to tax ganja, bhang and other intoxicating preparations of hemp, as to make them expensive. Speaking, however, for the Tanna and Colaba portions of my judicial district, I strongly recommend a much higher excise duty on the manufacture of spirituous liquor. It is within my experience that much violent crime is committed in this district under the influence of drunkenness. The very low price of liquor places its use within the means of the poorest class of the Katkaries, Mhars, Mhangs, and Kolis. It is well known that natives of India do not drink in moderation, they look on the pronounced feeling of intoxication as the value for their money, and when intoxicated, do unlawful acts for which they often afterwards suffer, and which they would not have done if the opportunity of getting drunk had not been, as it were, offered to them." The inebriety of a large proportion of the inhabitants of the Tanna and Colaba collectorates is a public scandal, in my opinion, demanding serious consideration and vigorous action from Government. It is a well known fact that in most villages a man can get liquor sufficient to intoxicate him for one anna or one anna and a half. If liquor were made accessible to the public only under proper restrictions, I should expect to see a diminution of 50 per cent. in offences accompanied by violence. Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature, I sentence the accused Raju alias Ravji to be hanged by the neck until he be dead.

[Before W. H. CROWE, Esq., Ag. Asst. Session Judge.]

MISCHIEF BY FIRE.

THE QUEEN V. RAGHIA AND DEMI, WOMAN.

The Acting Sessions Judge recorded the following judgment in the case:—

In this case the prisoners Raghia and Demi, woman, are charged with having committed mischief by fire, with intent to cause the destruction of a human dwelling house. Five witnesses had been called on the part of the prosecution. From the statement of Jagya Vittoo (No. 1), it would appear that he was roused about midnight while sleeping in the chali, opposite to his father's house, by the entrance of a cow into the chali. On getting up to drive away the cow, he observed the prisoner in the act of setting fire to the house. He shouted out and aroused Gulmya (No 2) and Amboo (No. 3), two persons who at that time were sleeping near him, and then pursued the prisoners. He states positively that he recognized them to be Demi Kow Bhiwa and Raghia Kalia, and that he called them by their names. He further states that he observed Demi enter the house of her brother, Nathya, while the prisoner Raghia escaped by running away to the right. The witnesses Gulmya (No. 2) and Amboo (No. 3) corroborate this account to a certain extent. They both saw the house on fire on being aroused by Jagya; they both saw the figures of a man and a woman running away pursued by Jagya; and they both saw the figure of the woman entering the house, some thirty paces off. They neither of them saw the faces of the accused, but Amboo (No. 3) remembers the names mentioned by Jagya, the instant after he had seen them, and they were the names of the two accused now before the Court. Further, it appears by the statement of Jagya (No. 1) and by the admission of Demi, female prisoner, that there had been an old quarrel between the two families regarding the produce of some trees and a fishing site. Amboo Patel (No. 4) also speaks to the fact of the names of the two prisoners being those which were mentioned to him by the complainant on the night the occurrence took place. It is proved by five witnesses that the house in question was burnt to the ground, and by three witnesses that the complainant's mother, two brothers, and sister-in-law were sleeping in the house when the event occurred. From the above narrative, it will be seen that the only point regarding which there can be any doubt in the identity of the prisoners with the two persons by whom the crime was committed, and that the only direct evidence of their identification proceeds, or rather did proceed, originally from the complainant Jagya. On a careful consideration of this witness's evidence and demeanour, corroborated as the former is by the independent testimony of the other witnesses, I have had no difficulty in coming to the conclusion that the prisoners were the persons by whom the house was set on fire. It was a moonlight night and therefore favourable for their being recognised, and I see no probability of Jagya having made any mistake in the matter, or of his having in a moment of excitement, on the ground of a former animosity, substituted the names of two innocent persons as the perpetrators of the crime. The prisoners, when examined by the Court, stated that they were both present when the house was on fire, and assisted to extinguish the flames. Now had this been the case, there would have been no difficulty whatever in producing witnesses in support of the statement, and this they have entirely omitted to do. Differing with the assessors in the estimation of the evidence, I find that the charge against the prisoners, namely, "that they committed mischief by setting fire to a dwelling-house," is proved, and that they have thereby committed an offence punishable under section 436 of the Indian Penal Code, and the Court directs that the said Raghia and Demi do each suffer rigorous imprisonment for three years.

The offence is one of grave character, and might have occasioned serious destruction of property, and even loss of life.

A SIMILAR CHARGE—REASONS FOR FINDING.

THE QUEEN V. KRISHNA.

The prisoner Krishna is charged under section 436 of the Indian Penal Code, with having committed mischief by fire, intending to cause destruction of a human dwelling. Three witnesses, No. 1, Babaji Bhau, No 2, Sakharam Khundoo, and No. 3, Govind Gopala, consisting of the complainant and two friends, who were all in the house at the time, depose to the fact that about 10 o'clock at night the house was set on fire by some person, by means of a lighted piece of cow-dung cake, and that they immediately rushed out and secured the prisoner. The prisoner admitted before the magistrate that he had some fire in his hand, that he passed by the complainant's house at 9 or 10 o'clock at night, and that he threw the fire away, but does not know whether it fell on complainant's house or not. He pleads also that he was drunk at the time. The question for the Court's consideration now is, whether the firing of the house was accidentally caused by the prisoner, or whether he intentionally set it on fire, although, at the same time, he did not know the criminality of his act by reason of intoxication. The complainant Babaji (No 1) distinctly states in his deposition, that he was attracted by the prisoner standing under the eaves of his house, and blowing up a flame, and this fact is altogether inconsistent with the supposition that the fire was occasioned by the prisoner's accidentally throwing the lighted *beedee* which he had been smoking on the ground, as he passed by. The witnesses for the prosecution, one and all, declare they did not notice that the prisoner had been drinking. Prisoner, however, alleges that he was drunk, and he called one witness, Limbajee Pandu, No. 7, in proof of his assertion. No motive whatever has been assigned for the commission of the offence, and I therefore am inclined to accept the prisoner's statement as a true one. Intoxication, however, is no excuse for crime, although it should be allowed to weigh with the Court, in my opinion, in considering the intention of the person suffering from its effect. There can be no doubt that the prisoner wilfully set fire to the complainant's house, and the law assumes that he intended the natural consequences of his act. I find on the evidence that the charge against the prisoner is proved, and I am of opinion that the ends of justice will be satisfied by the sentence which I am about to pronounce, namely, that he be punished with rigorous imprisonment for a period of twelve months.

MURDER OF A WIFE.

REGINA V. SUKRYA MANGLIA.

The Acting Assistant Sessions Judge, in giving decision, said:—

The accused, Sukrya Manglia, is charged with having murdered his wife Thaki. Before the Sub-Magistrate (No. 7), and before the Committing Magistrate (No. 10), the accused, Sukrya, freely admitted that he had killed his wife, by beating her with a stick. Before the Committing Magistrate, he alleged as the reason for having killed her, that she had been unfaithful to him; there is, however, nothing to show this in the evidence. The evidence, the truth of which I do not question, establishes that on a Friday or Saturday night (probably on Saturday night, the 7th December last) the accused Sukria, who lives at Nilimori, came to Boli, a neighbouring village, to his mother's house, and took hold of his wife, whom he found there, and led her away into the village of Nilmohori, beating her as they went with a stick said to have been about three feet long and about an inch in diameter. This is stated by the accused's mother, Bhiwari, witness No. 2, and his daughter, Devgi, witness No. 3, an intelligent child who was examined on simple affirmation. Narain, the brother-in-law of the accused Sukria, and the accused's sister, Raghi, witnesses Nos. 4 and 5, and their son Bhima, witness No. 6, who has been examined on simple affirmation, continue the account, and describe how accused Sukria dragged his wife Thaki past their threshing-floor, beating her with a stick; how his sister Raghi, witness No. 5, tried to release Thaki and actually caught hold of the accused Sukria in her endeavours, and how Sukria shook off Raghi, declared his determination not to let Thaki go, and dragged her, beating her, to a field, where is a pit on the eastward of Narain's threshing-floor. This is the evidence of the violence used by the accused Sukria to Thaki; to this is to be added the admissions before the magistrates, that Thaki died from his beating, and that he buried her in the mud. All the witnesses who have been asked the question say that Thaki was in a good state of health on the day of her death. Even so, were this all that is before me, I might hesitate to find that the beating was with the intention of causing death, or of such bodily injury as the accused Sukria knew to be likely to cause death, or that it was done with the intention of causing bodily injury, sufficient in the ordinary course of nature to cause death, or that the accused knew the beating to be so imminently dangerous as to be likely to cause death. There is, however, other evidence which rises on unrebated presumption that the injuries caused to Thaki were of a very much more severe nature than the accused Sukria has admitted in either of his statements. This is the evidence of witness No. 7, Hari, head constable, to whom Shimi, the mother of Thaki, witness No. 8, pointed out the corpse. From this witness we learn that there was an incised wound across the abdomen, through which the bowels protruded, and that both breasts were mutilated. This evidence, and the accused Sukria's admission before the magistrate of possession of the clasp-knife (Ex. No. 1) point directly to very much greater violence than merely the beating with the stick. The accused stated that he bought the knife on the day after he killed Thaki, but does not support the assertion.

The corpse was sent to a surgeon for *post-mortem* examination, but, as the certificate shows, was too far advanced in putrifaction to render it useless to call the surgeon. There has been practically no defence, only unsupported allegations of enmity. The assessors have acquitted the accused Sukria, one saying that on account of the absence of an eye-witness of the actual killing, and of reason for the killing, he cannot convict the murderer, but would be prepared to convict of culpable homicide not amounting to murder; and the other refusing to convict at all in the absence of an eye-witness of the death of Thaki. It would be a waste of time to discuss these verdicts. On the whole, I have no hesitation in differing from both the assessors, and find that the accused Sukria Manglia is guilty of the offence set forth in the charge, namely of murder. There are no mitigating circumstances. I pass sentence of death, subject to confirmation by the High Court.

ATTEMPT TO COMMIT ROBBERY.

THE QUEEN V. SULIA KAMADOLYA.

Sulia Kamadolya was charged with having attempted to commit robbery while armed with a deadly weapon.

Prisoner pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Narayan Bhaskar appeared for the prosecution.

Mr. Chintaman Sadashiv for the prisoner.

The Court found the prisoner guilty of the offence specified in the charge, and sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for the term of seven years. The facts of the case will appear sufficiently from the reasons recorded in the Acting Assistant Judge's finding.

REASONS FOR FINDING.

The prisoner Sulia Kamadolya is brought up on a charge of having attempted to commit robbery on or about the 2nd of January 1873, he being armed at the time with a deadly weapon. From the evidence of witness No. 2, Malu Pandu Gira, it would appear that he was roused about 10 o'clock on the night in question while he was in his grain-yard by some one calling out to him "Thakur, ikre ye jaldi" (Thakur, come here quickly), and that on looking out he observed a man standing at some twenty paces off with a gun in his hand, and his face muffled. The man asked for some tobacco which he made into a cigarette and proceeded to smoke. He then began to threaten the witness and called on him to produce Rs. 100 and the patell of the village. The witness thereupon repaired to the village, roused the patell (No. 1) and two other villagers and taken Rs. 10 in his hand returned to his grain-yard. Here ensued a parley between the witness and the man who had accosted him, the former wishing to give the money into the man's own hand, the latter requiring that it should be placed on the ground when he might take it up. During the whole of this time the man had been threatening that if the money were not paid he would set fire to the witness' house and burn the village, and failing to extract anything by these threats he raised his gun and pointing it at the witnesses pulled the trigger. This he did three times, but as no report followed, the sparks from the flint and steel merely resulting, the witness and his companions concluded the gun was not loaded and made a rush to seize the man. The man went off, and in doing so fell down but quickly picked himself up again and escaped into the jungle. This witness distinctly states that from the voice of the man and a glimpse he got of his face while he was lighting his cigarette he knew him to be Sulia Thakur, the prisoner in the present case; and he made known his suspicions at once to his companions Nago Patell and Alu Buda, who confirmed them by their impressions. During the night information was sent to the nearest police-guard and in the morning police constable Kasi Daku (No. 5), accompanied by other constables and directed by Malu (No. 2), Nago Patell (No. 1) and others proceeded to examine the spot where the prisoner was said to have fallen down, and here they came upon a pair of shoes lying off the path about a yard apart. The witness is corroborated in all important particulars as to the events on the night in question by witness No. 1, Nago Patell, and No. 3, Alu Buda, who both state that they knew the thief by his voice to be Sulia Thakur. There being no Chambhar in the village of Patgam, the constable, accompanied by witnesses Nos. 1 and 2, proceeded to the village of Kalamb

BRADDON'S LIFE IN INDIA.*

The reproach which Mr. Braddon brings against the British public, of extraordinary ignorance in all matters relating not only to India but to the manner of life of their relatives and fellow-countrymen in India, although undoubtedly a just one, yet admits of some faint degree of apology in the generally uninviting and technical character of what may be termed Anglo-Indian literature. The number of books descriptive of the country by persons competent to write about it is surprisingly small, if we consider how many Englishmen are resident there. Indian travels, the few that have been published, have been written for the most part by tourists passing rapidly through the country, who have never gone below the merest surface, and whose impressions are therefore usually both worthless and uninteresting. At the same time it should, in fairness, be mentioned that the most accurate and complete account of the appearance of those parts of India which they saw—always excepting Heber's journals, which to this day form the best guide-book to the country, have been given to us by two travellers whose stay there was in each case but brief, Dr. Hooker and Mr. Markham. Sir John Kaye has done a good deal by his various writings to popularize the work of our Indian statesmen and administrators, but, generally speaking, Indian residents have too near a view of their subject to enable them to make it clear or interesting to those who come to it with no previous knowledge. But any person who wishes to obtain a clear conception of the ordinary aspects of life in India as presented to the European resident will now find an effective aid in Mr. Braddon's pleasant and amusing sketches, which bear the impress of accurate observation and graphic description, and really leave no room for excuse for ignorance of the more superficial aspects of Indian life.

Mr. Braddon sets out by exposing the popular delusion that a hot English summer day bears anything more than a general resemblance to the climate of India:—

"Major Porker, who is stout, and has a slight tendency in the direction of such uncomfortable ailments as apoplexy, walks from the Rag to his chambers in Jermyn Street on a July afternoon, and getting warm, propounds the dictum that it is as hot in London as it is in Calcutta. If Porker were to attempt to walk 400 yards on a July afternoon in Calcutta, dressed as he is, and in the hat he wears in London, the only matter of doubt as to the conclusion of this pedestrian feat would be whether *coup de soleil* or heat apoplexy carried him off first. Strange to say, many retired Anglo-Indians who have spent years in India appear wholly to forget what the Indian climate was, and fondly imagine that they are enjoying the summer warmth of Hindostan in the regions of Bayswater. . . . But nowhere in Europe can heat like that of India be discovered, unless we betake ourselves to the oven, furnace, or hot-house to find it."

And certainly, judging from the strong impression which it appears to have usually left on the residents in India, the extraordinary heat must be the predominant and almost ever-present characteristic of the country. Not always present, however, for the differences in climate are almost as great in different parts of India as in different parts of Europe, and while the southern part suffers from the perpetual heat of the tropics, the more northerly regions, and especially the Punjab—the principal station of the European garrison of the country—have a cold season almost approaching to a south Italian winter. Another variation is produced by the differences of elevation. The Himalayas of course present almost every climate, from the tropical hot moisture of the spurs which run down into the plains of Bengal, to the almost arctic rigour of the eternal snow. But a quite temperate climate is found all the year round in the sanataria on the lofty Neilgherry hills, in the south of the peninsula, and at twice the elevation of Ben Nevis; while the tablelands of the west, when cooled down by the moisture brought in from the Indian Ocean during the periodic trade winds, furnish a climate vastly superior to what is met with in the same latitude towards the east, on the sultry low-lying plains of Bengal.

Very graphic is Mr. Braddon's account of the social life of our countrymen in the East, scattered about as they are in small groups at what are called "Civil stations"—the headquarters, namely, of the administration of each of the counties or districts which make up an Indian proconsulate or province. Although it would appear that there is a good deal of sociability in these little communities, still even here the line of demarcation between what is within and what is without the pale of society seems to be as strictly defined as in an English country town. All is not ease and reciprocity even in the limited circle of one of these oases of white faces:—

"Mr. Paikast, the deputy-collector, is in the unenviable position of hanging suspended, like a social Mahomet's coffin, somewhere between that aristocracy of which the judge is the head and a commonalty that has no head at all. No one of the upper ten (upper four or five more correctly) would, on the occasion of a station ball, use Mr. Paikast's house, if it were large enough (which it is not), or borrow his epergne, supposing the improbability of his having one. If fortune favour him, he may obtain a position in some or all of the station clubs. He may divide a sheep with the judge, the collector, and joint-magistrate; he may pour over those pages of the cheap magazines that have been skimmed by his official superiors, and he may enjoy other corporate privileges. He may be invited to station dances or unexclusive dinner parties as a matter of form; but though joining in these festivities, he is but a passive actor in them. He goes to the ball to find that every lady's programme is a sealed book to him. At the dinner he is driven by the rules of precedence to enter the dining-room last, and probably alone, and the banquet is for him about as lively as the entertainment of cake and wine provided for mourners at a funeral. . . . . His is indubitably an uncomfortable position. He may not become one of the 'better class,' and he cannot very well associate with the Jew shopkeeper or Eurasian clerks."

We do not understand whether Mr. Braddon would express approval of this rigorous ostracism, rendered necessary perhaps by the very isolation of these outstations, but it strikes us that life in such places must, under any circumstances, be of a monotonous, not to say dreary kind, judging more particularly from the fact that private theatricals and balls appear to be the great resource against ennui. A condition under which a ball of a couple of dozen persons is regarded as an amusement, and where the performers at private theatricals are as numerous as the audience, must be one to which Sir Cornewall Lewis's famous sopphthegm, that life would be very tolerable but for its pleasures, is peculiarly applicable. Whether intentionally or not, Mr. Braddon paints Indian station life in gloomy colours. On the other hand, camp life in the cold weather, when the climate of Northern India is little short of perfection, must have its pleasurable side, where tents are employed of a solidity and completeness unknown to other countries, and the European official, carrying all his comforts and household gods with him, goes forth with his army of retainers and flocks and herds of patriarchal dimensions wandering at will over his district—of a size equal perhaps to a couple of Yorkshires—pitching his tent wherever the village trees offer a favourable shade, his occupations diversified between the dispensation of justice and the pursuit of game, abundant without the aid of game laws. A life of this sort, undisturbed by wind or rain or interruption of any kind, with its combined freedom and retirement, is certainly in striking contrast to the bustling, fragmentary, spasmodic existence, made up of keeping engagements and catching trains, to which most of us here are doomed; and the attractions which it appears to possess for most Anglo-Indians are readily understood.

In a useful chapter on the natives of the country, Mr. Braddon endeavours to dispel the extraordinary ignorance of English people regarding that generic personage, the native. For it is in truth extraordinary—indeed it is quite one of the phenomena connected with our rule in India—that we should know so little about them as we do. People talk glibly about "the natives," and the "teeming millions" of Hindostan (by the way, it is not the millions which teem, as is the fashion to say, but the land which teems with them), who have not the faintest idea that the civilization of India is as complex as that which exists here, and that the diversity of race and language is even greater there than is to be found in Europe. Notwithstanding our intimate connexion with India, social as well as commercial—and there is hardly an English middle-class family which has not a relative there—we literally know no more about it than we do about the obscure parts of South America, or the South Sea Islands. One reason is, we believe, the discovery of this unhappy appellation "the natives" to express the people of India, which operates as a balm for our indolence, discouraging further inquiry. A more potent one is, of course, that there is really so little information available about India in a readable form. Not that India is not made very free use of for certain literary purposes. When a young couple in a novel, without any apparent means of subsistence, have to be provided for, the difficulty is generally surmounted by shipping the hero off to India to a valuable diplomatic appointment; or if a competence has to be earned by any member of the family in a ridiculously short space of time, the person in question goes out to India to procure it, such arrangements being absolutely impossible under the Act of Parliament regulating admission to the Indian Civil Service, the entrance to official life in India being, in fact, fenced round with inexorable conditions. Even so well-informed a writer as Miss Sewell makes the father of Amy Herbert disappear on a mysterious mission to some Indian Court, where no trace of him can be found for a few years, every Indian Court, as a matter of fact, being in daily postal communication with the British Government; so that the episode was about as absurd as if one were to describe a hero as disappearing beyond the ken of the detective police because taking up an appointment under the London and North-Western Railway Company. But this instance is a trifle compared with the tricks which ordinary novelists play with India. One notable instance, a book written by a namesake of our present author, was lately reviewed in these columns, wherein Robert Ainsleigh underwent a series of perfectly impossible and inexpressibly dreary adventures in that country. But these blunders are probably due in some measure, as we have said, to the dearth of readable descriptions of Indian life and manners, by which of course we do not mean the life and manners of the Anglo-Indians, who lead the life of self-inflicted ostracism, sometimes affected by the officers of British regiments stationed there, but of the complex and interesting portion of humanity comprised in the two hundred millions of our Indian fellow-subjects. As a contribution to this useful purpose we may heartily recommend Mr. Braddon's lively volume, the work of a shrewd observer with a keen sense of humour.

*Life in India. By Edward Braddon. London: Longmans & Co. 1872.

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON.

(*Times*, Jan. 10.)

(Continued from yesterday's *Bombay Gazette*.)

It is difficult to say to what extent the Emperor deceived himself or others. But, whatever his intentions might be, they could not be carried into effect without far greater resolution than seemed at any time to be at his command. His role had sprung from the masses; it was identified with the multitude. He had ascended the Throne as the "Working Man's Friend; the Emperor of the Peasant." The millions who reigned through him were not as ready to resign their supremacy as he, perhaps, might have been. The Senate consisted of his own nominees; the Legislative Body was elected by constituencies over which his Administration was supposed to exercise almost absolute control. But there was in that Senate, in that Elective Assembly, in that Administration, in that vast mass of voters, a party, a vastly predominant party, which would stand up for Imperialism even against the Emperor. With such a Constitution as the Emperor framed mere legislative improvement must needs be illusory. It was impossible to get over the fact that in a State like the France of the present day the mass of the nation overrode its intelligence; the body crushed the soul. The reign of the upper and middle classes had come to an end in that country with the first and second revolution. It was now the turn of the multitude, and the only question was whether the Government should be in the hands of a mere mob or in that of a mob-delegated despot. With all its puzzle and gold, the Imperial Government was heir to the communistic notions of the Red Republican *regime*. The Emperor's mission was to tax the rich for the benefit of the poor. By his arbitrary control over the price of bread, by his promotion of public works, the Emperor was perpetually bringing back his authority to its original sources. Put that authority to the test of a hundred elections, and the suffrage would always give the same results.

This assurance of almost boundless popular support was a source of weakness no less than of strength. With the exception of a few ambitious statesmen, and still fewer more or less devoted friends of the fallen dynasties, there were no elements for wholesome legal opposition in France. Hence the various proposals of the Emperor for an extension of constitutional liberties could hardly find sufficient support from the enlightened classes to overcome the mutinous ill-will of the mob-majority. It required the personal influence of the Sovereign to force even such paltry measures as the Press and Public Meetings Bill through a Legislature otherwise too ready to endorse all other Imperial Acts of home and foreign policy.

A Government placed so widely above all check or hindrance had it certainly in its power to achieve much, and twenty years of Imperial rule have not been without most splendid results for the general welfare of France. Within its own boundaries the country had never known a period of greater material progress. Beyond them, till very recent times, it had exercised an ascendency grounded on a moral *prestige* more than commensurate with its actual strength. The recognition of the advantages of Prussia's military system came most inopportunely for the Emperor to confirm a favourite saying of his, "That a nation's influence is gauged by the number of soldiers it can bring into the field." The Army Bill was no doubt a disastrous measure for him, but he had been drifting into a most difficult dilemma. He had to choose between resigning himself to a condition of comparative weakness, which must infallibly be exposed sooner or later, and a measure that levied "a tribute of blood" on the classes where he found his warmest supporters. The dilemma was a difficult one. The Emperor had, indeed, asserted his ascendency by a pretension of controlling circumstances which had passed almost unchallenged. He had biassed the policy of Europe by merely indicating the attitude of France. But the state of affairs had been insensibly shifting, until he had become conscious of a pressure he was powerless to resist. He had been led by Cavour, and the astuteness of the Italian statesman had betrayed him into positions where his only safety lay in pressing onwards. Now he was being forced by Bismarck. As Germany grew stronger, Europe was threatened with a change of masters, and it seemed that in the future the impulses in European politics might come as probably from Berlin as from Paris. The Empire was one of the chance was indicated by his language. He affected to consider the disruption of the German Confederation as a weakening of Germany. One of those inspired pamphlets that appeared from time to time traced the parallel between the First and the Second Empires to the advantage of the latter. Napoleon III. and his uncle had been revolving identical historical cycles. But the pamphleteer stopped short in his comparisons. He neglected to point out that Sadowa, with its disclosures more than its successes, was the Moscow of that Second Empire which was paying the penalty of the domineering pretensions of the First. The Seven Weeks' War demonstrated the results of that military system which France had forced upon Prussia after the crowning victory of Jena. Now the Emperor organized that, thanks to the apathy or irresolution he had certainly not borrowed from his uncle, the regular standing armies of France had to count with a nation of civilian soldiers, trained, armed, and organized. He felt there was truth in the invectives of those political opponents who, appealing to the pride of France, told him he had dishonored away France's commanding influence. It must be persuaded or compelled whether he or they were in the right, and, with a belief in his destiny which had begun to falter, he set himself to prepare for the inevitable test.

At that time, too, he was already a prey to the painful malady to which he yesterday succumbed, and no doubt bodily suffering enfeebled the resolution which had once been believed indomitable. Radical and Republican pamphleteers and journalists gloated over his ailments in language that outraged decency and humanity. Rochefort's Lanternes became a feature in Parisian life; the noble turned Socialist shot his daily flight of poisoned arrows, and respectable Paris laughed, as its wont is, forgiving the coarseness of the scurrility for the sake of the keenness of the sarcasm. It became clear that things were ripening for a crisis, unless the credit of the Emperor was to be saved by his death; yet none but fanatic Red Republicans, ready to believe in everything they longed for, could have fancied the end of the Empire so imminent.

The year 1868 must have been one of great searchings of heart at the Court of the Tuileries. The interview of the German Emperor at Salzburg, although followed by all manner of satisfactory assurances, kept minds uneasy as to the new relations of France with her neighbours, and stimulated the audacity of those reckless men who fish for profit and popularity in troubled waters. Ugly omens multiplied towards the close of the year, urging the Emperor towards some decided, if not desperate resolution. The incident in the Hall of the Sorbonne, when, at the distribution of prizes, young Cavaignac refused to receive his at the hands of the Imperial Prince, must have shaken the Emperor's faith in the bold Imperialism had on the upper classes, while of a sudden the turbulent democracy discovered a martyr in Baudin, one of the victims of the *coup d'etat* and even the eminent veteran Berryer contributed a letter and a subscription to the agitation.

The Emperor's resolution was taken. He would use his personal power and what remained of his prestige to promulgate a scheme of comprehensive Constitutional reform. Judging by the course of events, we may well doubt whether the resolution would have served him had he taken it earlier. As it was, he was late then, as he had so often been before. It seemed as if he was graciously making a gift of the power he felt slipping through his fingers; and after all, the gift, such as it was, was in a degree illusory. For the future his Ministers were to be responsible to the Chambers, they were to be chosen by the party that commanded a parliamentary majority, they were to hold office by the votes of the House, as in England. But so long as the Empire maintained its traditional electoral machinery, the Emperor assured himself an enormous working majority, happen what might. The masses of the rural voters were drilled by obsequious Prefects on their promotion, and the different circumscriptions were manipulated so that in most instances the votes of the stolid and loyal country should swamp those of the feverish radical towns. In the towns, if the voters were not bribed, and bought with hard cash, they were delicately conciliated by the concession of serviceable public works—town-halls, lines of railway, free bridges. The Autocratic Empire had consolidated its popularity on a system of corruption, it would have been simply suicidal had it reformed and become pure all of a sudden. There had been another unlucky coincidence for the shaking Empire. The Assembly had been dissolved and there had been a general election. Of course, the Government obtained its commanding majority; but, unfortunately, Paris and the great cities had returned Opposition members as a rule. The logical deduction was obvious—the intelligence of the country is opposed to Imperialism, and the Opposition represents a moral force out of all proportion to its numerical strength. It is notorious that in France, the inert masses are swayed to one side or the other, as they receive the impulse, and it became clear that any day an accident might derange the existing equilibrium. The various chiefs of the Opposition attacked, with the whole weight of their eloquence and their influence, the vicious electoral system that made politics a comedy and falsified opinion. Excited mobs in the town shouted for the Republic and Rochefort. The Emperor was being forced towards abdication or a *coup d'etat*. He decided again for the *coup d'etat*, but this time it was altogether a Constitutional one. Cæsar proposed a "*senatus consultum*," which resigned the power he had held in trust into the hands of the people, from whom it had flowed originally, and charged responsible Ministers with the exercise of the people's authority. The stanch Imperialist Ministers shook their heads at this putting new wine into old bottles. Rouher, Duruy, Lavalette, and Baroche resigned. Prince Napoleon made a remarkable and characteristic speech, which gave some colour to the theory of certain political seers that, with the assent of the head of his house, he held himself in reserve in case of a political catastrophe that should prove fatal to his cousin. The Prince approved the measure in the main, although, in his opinion, it was not sufficiently thorough. He avowed that he was not one of those who believed the Empire incompatible with the most absolute liberty, and he boldly touched all those burning topics which the official orators had carefully shunned. It was remarked at the time that the daring speaker had a long interview immediately afterwards with his Imperial cousin, and it was understood that they separated on the most cordial terms. It is probable the Emperor, having lost self-confidence, was in painful uncertainty as to the direction in which unforeseen circumstances might hurry him. The Home Minister, M. Forcade de la Roquette, proclaimed the programme of the Court in language sufficiently precise. The Empire hoped to succeed in solidly founding liberty, where the Governments of the Restoration and of July had failed, "because its principle is stronger and more popular; because it rests upon the national will several times proclaimed, and because it defies surprises." At that moment it felt so strongly that its existing titles were discredited, that already it was thinking of a fresh appeal to the democracy; while it was the suspicion of surprises in store that had suggested its present attitude. Weakened and compromised by the secessions, the last genuinely Imperialist Ministry resigned, and the Emperor had recourse to the flexible Liberals, as represented by Emile Ollivier and his colleagues.

We may judge him with tolerable confidence after the event, and, enlightened by results, we may estimate pretty fairly the formidable difficulties against which he precipitated himself. The fact remains that at that time men who would rather have been rid of the dynasty believed it so firmly established that the best and most patriotic course was to come to an understanding with it. Men patriotic or ambitious, like Ollivier, Buffet, and Daru, accepted office and undertook the execution of the new programme. Yet the signs of the times were thickening. Not the least significant was the retirement of Haussmann, whose magnificent schemes—half developed, and arrived at a stage where perseverance might have been the truest economy—had so terribly embarrassed the finances of the capital. It was an acknowledgment that the Empire had reached the limits of its lavish expenditure and pushed to an extreme the fatal principle of national workshops. Yet it was plain that if the men who had so long been subsidized became idle, needy, and discontented, the streets of the capital would be crowded with turbulent *emeutiers*, ready to swell the ranks of the Reds, and to force the hand of the Government when prudence and patriotism alike suggest a cautious game. A sinister incident occurred on the very day when the Chambers met the new ministers. Prince Pierre Bonaparte, shooting Victor Noir at Auteuil, threw a weapon into the hands of the Red Republicans which they were not slow to lay hold of. Rochefort's language in his *Marseillaise* exceeded all measure. Noir was made a martyr, and the Empire was in more imminent danger on the day of his funeral than men suspected at the time. Had Rochefort been as daring in action as in speech, had his nerves not failed him before the starting of the funeral *cortege*, and had the impetuous Flourens taken his place at its head, it is hardly doubtful that there would have been a sanguinary collision in the Champs Elysees. The Empire would have triumphed for the day, for it was well prepared. But in its discredited condition a second carnage among the citizens of Paris could scarcely have failed to be a fatal defeat for it.

On the eve of the famous *Plebiscite* the position of the Ollivier Ministry was more treacherous than ever, and the attitude of the Government was visibly ill-assured. The Ministry trembled between Liberalism and extreme Imperialism, and one of its genuinely liberal measures had terribly multiplied its difficulties by allowing full licence of language to all its most unscrupulous enemies. In throwing the rein to the Press, Ollivier had said that they trusted it in future to the control of a healthy public opinion. It is hard to believe that either the Minister or the Emperor could have had any such confidence. Opinion had so long been stifled and gagged that it was debauched and thoroughly diseased. It was inevitable that the *regime* of repression should be followed by the reaction of excess, and the Empire suffered from the vice of its origin, and paid the penalty of the system by which it had hitherto succeeded. Now that writers could speak out, they reverted with justice to those crimes of the *coup d'etat*, when the President, for motives they assumed to be purely selfish, had violated the oath of the Constitution, and abused the responsibilities he had solemnly accepted. They raked up the details of all those highhanded proceedings that had necessarily been received at the time in sullen silence. They denounced the sensational foreign policy that had been dictated by dynastical motives. They attacked the luxury and extravagances the peoples, and especially the middle classes, had been taxed for. They had facts enough at command, which needed scarcely to be distorted or overcoloured, to make up a damaging indictment. But they did not stop at facts. They made unsparing use of every calumny and falsehood perverted ingenuity could invent, and the condemnation of Pierre Bonaparte to a simple fine gave the demagogues of the democracy a handle for the philippics against the family which he had so little in common. The virulent energy of the Opposition Press was swaying opinion; the organized agitation which was being fed with unfaltering activity might spread from the cities to the Conservative *bourgeoise* of the towns, and from the towns to the loyal country people, who were drilled and directed by Prefects and Mairs in the country. The *Plebiscite* was pressed on, lest delay should reduce the Government majority. Henceforth the Constitution, drawn in the most democratic sense, was only to be revised by the masses of the people on the initiative of the Sovereign. The Sovereign, in having his election confirmed by an overwhelming assent of his constituents, was to receive a retrospective act of oblivion for all the misdemeanours he had been charged with; he was to have a deed of indemnity for all the blood and the treasure the Empire had spent at home and abroad. The Emperor had urged on the step with feverish impatience, in opposition, it was understood, to the advice of the Achitophels by whom he had been wont to be guided. He waited the result with intense anxiety, although the vote was a foregone conclusion. With his superstitious cast of mind and his belief in destiny, he must have felt he had come to one of the turning points in his career, and no doubt he sought his horoscope in an analysis of the voting list, as soothsayers used to search for the omens on some solemn national ceremony. The omens were sinister, and although there were seven millions of ayes as against a million and a half of noes, the forebodings were confirmed which had induced him to tempt his fate. Not only was the vote against him in Paris and most of the great cities, in the centres of industry intelligence, and political intrigue, but 50,000 of his soldiers were with the enemy. The shock was severe: what was Cæsar in the face of adverse circumstances if he could not count on the fidelity of the legions? Nothing could give more striking proof of the extreme impolicy of a measure which invited the soldiers to discuss the conduct of the master who relied upon their bayonets. As one blunder leads on to another, the Emperor, in his haste, advertised to the world his uneasiness at this military vote in a letter written to Marshal Canrobert and intended for publication to the Army, in which he made ostentatiously light of it. From that time the suspicions that his power was declining turned to convictions confirmed by electoral statistics. It appeared he could not even reckon on that backing from brute force, in the last resort, with which even his enemies had hitherto been inclined to credit him.

The *Plebiscite* had been presented to the country as a vote of peace, as the commencement of a new era of sound Constitutional progress, and as giving a fresh impulse to domestic prosperity. It is just possible it might have turned out so, had the voting answered the Emperor's hopes or dreams. As it was, it could scarcely fail to prove a vote of war sooner or later. That jealousy of growing German influence must become a question more dangerous to the dynasty than ever, now that the Emperor's power seemed to be tottering. Now that there was a *Froude* in the Army, must there not be a foreign war to divert the minds of politicians of the canteen? Almost simultaneously with these events had come a change in the Cabinet, which had been nearly as freely commented on in Germany as in France. Daru and Buffet had retired from the enfeebled Ministry. After the *Plebiscite* the former statesman had been replaced at the Foreign Office by the Duc de Gramont. We may be very certain that Napoleon, who had been given to hesitation in his best days, was hesitating now more painfully than ever over that question of a war with Germany. But, taking the Gramont appointment in connexion with all that followed on it, we can scarcely doubt that at that time he inclined to war. Had it been his settled resolution, or even his ardent wish, to preserve peaceful relations, he could hardly have made so unfortunate a choice. Not only was the Duke by no means the man to direct the Foreign Office, where susceptibilities had become so sensitive, but his Prussian antipathies were notorious. Nor should the fact that he came straight from Vienna have been a recommendation in the circumstances. The suspicion that he might have been selected on account of his excellent relations in the Austrian capital would, doubtless, have strengthened the Emperor's hands had he decided upon war, by giving Europe the idea that Austria was prepared to revenge Sadowa. But if it was desirable to preserve peace, nothing could have been more injudicious than to give Prussia a pretext for taking the initiative in war, by persuading her that she was threatened by a danger which promptitude might best avert.

(*To be continued.*)

The *Dhammapada*, written on palm leaves by command of the King of Burma for the University of Edinburgh, is among the objects now laid out for inspection in the great hall of the University library.

BANKS.

DEUTSCHE NATIONALBANK,
BREMEN.
CAPITAL—15,000,000 Ths. (£2,250,000 STERLING).

LONDON BANKERS.
ANGLO-AUSTRIAN BANK: J. HENRY SCHROEDER & Co.
The Bank draws Bills of Exchange on their Head Office in Bremen and on their London Bankers, and purchases approved Bills on the Continent and Great Britain at the best current rates of the day.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents in Bombay.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
The Current Rates of EXCHANGE are:— Per Rupee.
On London at 6 months' sight ..... 1s. 11 5/16d. do.
" 3 do. ..... 1s. 11 1/16d. do.
" 1 do. ..... 1s. 10 7/8d. do.
" on demand ..... 1s. 10 3/4d. do.
On Scotland and Ireland demand ..... 1s. 10 3/4d. do.
On Paris demand ..... 1s. 10 1/16d. do.
On Circular Notes payable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, America, &c. ..... 1s. 10 1/16d. do.
No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.
All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realisation, to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Agent.
Bombay, 6th February 1873.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited)
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
On Deposits, subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
Do do 12 do do 5 "
EXCHANGE.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.
By order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 29th September 1871.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
MONEY REMITTED
At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and
On LONDON | On IRELAND
" SCOTLAND, | " PARIS,
And also on the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.
If desired, the Bank will send the Draft direct to the party whose address is given.
INTEREST.
On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 100,000. but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.
All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE:
PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 800,000
LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Our Rates of Interest on Deposit Accounts will be as follows until further notice:—
At 7 days' notice 2½ per cent. per annum. } For amounts above
" 14 " " 3 " " } Rs. 500 and not ex-
" 21 " " 3½ " " } ceeding Rs. One Lac.
LOANS granted on French Rente and other approved Securities.
All remittances to be endorsed "PAY COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, OR ORDER."
E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.
14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 11th February 1873.

HOTELS.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Mr. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotel, so well known for its excellent accommodation, is now OPEN for VISITORS. There are three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel, well adapted for Families. Superior articles are supplied at moderate Prices, and every care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors. The Hotel is well situated, occupies a central position and nearest to the station, and is in a breezy locality, under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto has also some houses to Let, and undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum.

MAHABLESHWUR HOTEL.
DORABJI SORABJI, the Proprietor of the ROYAL FAMILY HOTEL at Poona, while soliciting the patronage of the Country and Public of Poona, Bombay, and Outstations, begs to inform them that he will OPEN the above-named HOTEL at MAHABLESHWUR for the Hot Season on the 1st of MARCH next, in the very COMMODIOUS and COMFORTABLE BUNGALOWS known as the LANGHOLM LODGE and LANGHOLM HOUSE, which are situated in the central position, only within a few minutes walk to the Church, Hospital, Telegraph and Post Offices, Bazaar, &c. The Rooms are well furnished for the comforts of the Visitors.
The Charges for Boarding and Lodging will be found very moderate. The Table will be well provided with all the best things that are procurable in the Market.
Beers and Wines of the best quality alone will be supplied at moderate rates.
Carriages with good Horses on Hire can be obtained on the Premises.
No pains will be spared to make the Visitors comfortable.
DORABJI SORABJI,
Proprietor of the Mahableshwur Hotel.

FOR SALE.
FOR SALE, a first-class BILLIARD TABLE (by Burroughs and Watts); also a capital BILLIARD TABLE (by Thurston and Co.) both with Lamps, Cues, and other Fittings complete. Apply to the Secretary, P. and O. Club, Mazagon.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS.
BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH.—This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books; and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.
FOR SALE, at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,
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BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHERS,
No. 10, RAMPART ROW,
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STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY
FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.
BOURNE AND SHEPHERD'S well known Photographs of Cashmere, the N. W. Provinces, Calcutta, the principal Hill Sanitaria, the Grand Snow Scenes of the Himalayas, the Nedlgherries, Southern India, and Ceylon, always on view, and, being all kept arranged in books, may easily be inspected.
BOURNE and SHEPHERD also beg to intimate that a series of Views of Bombay, Poona, and Matheran have lately been added to their Collection.
COLOURING.
Orders for Colouring executed in the best manner, in Oil, Water Colour, or Crayons. Specimens can be seen at their Rooms.
Bombay, 2nd January 1872.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.
THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" begs to inform the Public that he has purchased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.
The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.
The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the Public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.
Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.
There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.
And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destination, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.
Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.
Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

NOTICES.

ESTABLISHED IN 1820.
C. LAZARUS & CO.,
INCORPORATED WITH SHEARWOOD & CO.,
CABINETMAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS, BILLIARD AND BAGATELLE TABLE MANUFACTURERS,
CARVERS, GILDERS, AND DECORATORS,
APPOINTMENT TO THE RIGHT HON'BLE THOMAS BARING, BARON NORTHBROOK, VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, AND TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, K.G., K.T., G.C.S.I.,
Contractors to Her Majesty's Indian Government; the East India and E. B. Railways; H. M.'s Indian Ordnance, Public Works, Commissariat, and Marine Departments; the Peninsular and Oriental, and other Public Companies;
IMPORTERS, APPRAISERS, HOUSE AND LAND AGENTS, GENERAL FURNISHING CONTRACTORS,
ECCLESIASTICAL FURNITURE SUPPLIERS.
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA FOR SEDLEY'S PATENT BRIDGES.
47, 56, 60, 61, & 62, BENTINCK STREET, CALCUTTA.
52, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.
97, RUE DE RICHELIEU, PASSAGE PRINCES (Ancien Passage Mires), PARIS.
THE business of C. LAZARUS & Co. having of late years experienced an extraordinary development, orders for their manufactures, instead of their being confined to Bengal and the Upper Provinces, being received from all parts of India, China, Burmah, Ceylon, and the Straits Settlements, C. LAZARUS & Co. have determined upon taking steps for enabling the Bombay Public to share the undoubted advantages which their Firm is enabled to offer. C. L. & Co. have been induced to do this from having recently received several large orders for Furniture, Billiard Tables, &c., from Bombay and its neighbourhood, and have every reason to believe that their immense stock and large manufacturing resources have forcibly brought into view the advantages of dealing with their Firm, since in the instances just mentioned the most unqualified satisfaction was rendered.
C. L. & Co. would state that the Senior Member of their Firm, Mr. C. LAZARUS, has just paid a visit to Bombay, in view to superintending a large order for furnishing, and that that Gentleman inclines to the opinion that while the present class of Furniture to be seen in the superior households of Bombay, and which is principally imported from Europe, may be found serviceable, there are yet many reasons to be urged against the latter as compared with a first-class article manufactured in the country with all the advantages that accrue from European skill and supervision. It would be out of place here to dilate upon the defects which too commonly are apparent in Furniture imported from Europe, but it may be observed that such articles are always slender in proportions, and while put together, with very few exceptions, in an unsubstantial manner, the wood, materials, &c., that enter into the articles are not calculated to resist the various effects of climate or extremes of heat and moisture. For an illustration of this point C. L. & Co. would refer to their recently issued Illustrated Catalogue. In this volume will be found a set of original designs, on which, while the best models of European modern style have been had recourse to, various important details of construction and of elaboration, suggested both by long experience and a study of the subject, are conspicuous as specialities essential for India.
C. LAZARUS & Co., while changing their numerous Constituents for the solid support accorded to their Firm since 1820, attribute their success to the following maxims, which continue to guide their business transactions, viz.:—
Good Work with unadulterated Materials.
Skilful and trustworthy Workmen.
Uniform Scale of Charges.
Strict and competent Supervision.
NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.
There are a few special features in connection with this expensively executed Catalogue, to which C. L. & Co. would ask their Constituents' att